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NEW BRITISH WAR TAXATION ADOPTED BY THE COMMONS

£368,000,000 Lent To Allies; Own Expenditure £5,000,000 Daily

LESS FROM LIQUOR

Debt This Year Will Be £2,640,000,000; Press Generally Satisfied

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 4.—All the new taxes have been adopted by the House of Commons.

When producing the Budget, Mr. Reginald McKenna said that the assistance rendered to the Dominions amounted to £52,000,000. There had been a saving owing to the public spirit displayed by Canada, which had raised loans in its own territory and the United States.

He emphasised that the expansive power of British trade was shown by the revenue returns. They had a debt before the war of £651,000,000 and, on March 31, their total debt was £2,140,000,000, but £368,000,000 of this would be returned by the allies. They had also to look to an increased yield from new taxation. They had never borrowed in advance without provision for interest and a liberal sinking-fund.

Britain's expenditure now was £5,000,000 a day. Apart from advances to their allies and the Dominions, it would be £3,750,000 a day.

Reduced Liquor Revenue

Double income-tax would be dealt with, said the Chancellor of the Exchequer, when the proposed reconsideration of the income tax laws took place. He pointed out that rich men paying the super-tax would pay in taxation no less than 77 per cent out of their excess profits. He anticipated a reduction in the revenue from beer of £3,000,000 and in the revenue from spirits of £2,000,000.

The Government had resolved to deal with the importation of luxuries by stopping their importation altogether, rather than by a tariff. The shortage of labor and the inadequacy of the machinery rendered an extension of the tariffs impracticable.

At the end of the financial year 1916-17, the net debt would be £2,640,000,000 and the debt charge with the sinking fund £145,000,000.

Press Opinions

The Times, while doubting the wisdom of the tax on railway tickets and the justification of the income tax increase, expresses the opinion that the net result of the new proposals for financing another year of war can only be regarded with pride by all who have the maintenance of British credit at heart.

The Daily News says that the war has discovered a financial strength beyond the most extravagant dreams. "Mr. McKenna has faced the problem with boldness and prudence."

The Daily Chronicle considers it a bold Budget, entirely businesslike.

The Daily Mail remarks that Mr. McKenna's measures are heroic, but the public will respond cheerfully.

The Daily Graphic says that it is a magnificent war Budget. "At last, the Government has had the courage to propose an adequate scheme of war-taxation. There may be some outcry over the poor man's sugar, but the poor man pays no income tax."

The Daily Telegram, while regretting the increase of the income tax, says that "victory is worth whatever we have to pay for it."

The Morning Post remarks that the Budget statement will not daunt the nation from continuing the course laid down for itself. From the King downwards, everybody is prepared to make great sacrifices.

S.S. ROBERT DOLLAR SOLD

Steamer Purchased By Japanese For $1,000,000 Gold

Manila, March 29.—Mail advices received here state that the steamer Robert Dollar of the Dollar line has been sold to a Japanese shipping firm for $1,000,000 (G.). The Robert Dollar when built cost $200,000.

Chaoyang, Chaochowfu And Swatow All Taken by Rebels; Canton Reinforcements Fail

Wilmington Lands Marines and Maxims to Guard Consulates; Canton Fears Battle Is Imminent

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Hongkong, April 6.—The Swatow correspondent of the Hongkong Daily Press states that, on the 27th of last month, 3,000 to 4,000 revolutionaries suddenly attacked and captured Chaoyang. The military authorities twice despatched re-inforcements, but these suffered numerous casualties on each occasion and it was deemed useless to send any more, as the rebels tremendously outnumbered them.

Reports were speedily circulated that the rebels' next objective would be the loyalist troops stationed at Chaochowfu, but the proposed assault was abandoned, owing to the presence in the harbor of a Chinese cruiser, which could prevent the disembarkation of the rebel troops. The rebels marched by way of Kityang to Chaochowfu, which they captured in the face of a strong resistance by the government forces.

Brisk, steady fighting occurred during the next few days in the rebels' favor and the government reinforcements suffered heavy losses. Afterwards, it is rumored, the remnants of the government troops joined the revolutionaries. Chaochowfu declared its independence on the 30th.

Capture Swatow Yamen

The rebels arrived in Swatow on the 31st and captured the Taotai's yamen. Most of the government troops joined them. The rest were killed or disappeared.

In token of their success, a *jeu-de-joie* was fired. This unexpected firing at a late hour heightened the excitement and fears of the populace.

Next morning, the rebels entered and took the Court of Justice and freed 80 prisoners in the adjacent jail. Swatow has been under military control since. Residents are leaving the town.

Re-inforcements were expected on the 31st from Canton, but they have not arrived. It is reported that 1,800 troops, with 6 guns, were recalled when on their way to Swatow.

The U.S. gun-boat Wilmington is in port and has landed marines and machine-guns to guard the Consulates, in case of emergency. The Wilmington will display signals day and night.

On the night of the 1st, the revolutionaries entered the premises of the Bank of China and annexed $40,000.

To Relieve Chaochowfu

Canton, April 6.—The Swatow officials are returning to Canton, having ceased to exercise their functions on March 28. The Defence Commissioner, Ma Chin-fat, is not dead and is returning to Canton. He has been commissioned to lead some troops to recapture Chaochowfu.

The Chiangchun of Kwangtung, Lung Chi-kwang, is allowing his nearest concubines to leave him, to seek safety in Hongkong or elsewhere. He is providing a gun-boat to transport several families of the leading civil and military officials.

The Government at first believed that the report that Northern troops were coming to Canton would reassure the people, but it is having the opposite effect. The Government is urging the shops inside the city to reopen, but the military activities lead the inhabitants to believe that a battle near Canton is imminent.

Prices are rising. The exodus, while not so large as last week, continues.

Szechuen Robbers Busy

Chengtu, April 4.—Robbers continue to make serious trouble, westwards, under Sen Tsie-fee and Wu Jih-lung, two robber-chiefs who once held military positions. They have succeeded in looting Kohsien and Kiungchow.

The Government has sent some troops in pursuit of the robber-chiefs, who, it is reported, are receiving their pay from Yunnan.

Reliable reports from Taihsien and Kiungchow state that there are robbers in the town. They attacked and seized only the rifles and money in the Yamen, but did not rob or molest the people. They call themselves the "Save-the-Country Brigade."

A telegram from Wanhsien states that the city is in imminent danger of an attack by brigands.

War Supplies From Shanghai

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, April 6.—According to the Peking Jih-pao, the Government has been informed that the rebels have transported 1,700 rifles, twenty cases of ammunition and two thousand uniforms from Shanghai to Tsingtau.

(Continued on Page 2)

Allies Prepared for German Attack On Salonica

This interesting picture shows one of the communication trenches in the vast fortifications which the Allies have constructed at the Greek port of Salonica, and which they are determined to hold at all costs. Threatened by a Teutonic-Bulgar drive, the French and British have "dug themselves in" so well at Salonica that their positions are believed to be impregnable.

MR. Wm. KATZ HELD BY HONGKONG AUTHORITIES

Shanghai Merchant Detained While En Route from Manila To This City

The Manila Times of March 27 contains the following:

"Seized by the British authorities at Hongkong, on his arrival there on the Loongsang on March 21, William Katz, a Shanghai merchant well known in Manila, is now detained, and it is learned on good authority that he has been refused permission to communicate with his friends for some time.

"It was on Saturday that the news was first circulated in Manila, and today brought confirmation of the story from several sources. What reason the British authorities had for seizing Mr. Katz is not known, but there are rumors that he had been engaged in commercial transactions which were held to be inimical to the cause of the Allies, added to which he had—while in Manila—permitted himself considerable freedom of speech as to his hope of a German triumph in the great war.

"These, however, are but rumors, and the only solid fact so far to be gleaned is that Mr. Katz has been seized, and that he has been placed under restraint.

"In Manila the merchant is known as the former owner of the steamer Hanametal, which he sold to Madrigal and Company for Pesos 380,000, subsequently making an offer of Pesos 200,000 to be let off his bargain. He also appeared, while here, as a bidder for the United States Army meat contract, which he secured at prices which were—in relation to those of a year ago—amazingly low.

"Mr. Katz is an American citizen, it is stated, but of German extraction, and of strong German sympathies. He is one of the largest dealers in Chinese cattle on the China coast, and his business has other and important ramifications."

[Inquiry in Shanghai among friends of Mr. Katz revealed that they had no further news as to the cause of his detention at Hongkong. They had wired Hongkong for information but it had not been forthcoming.]

Extraordinary Meeting To Move Gula-Kalumpong Co. From London to Shanghai

As a result of the petition circulated among Gula-Kalumpong shareholders late last week, a telegram was sent on Monday [illegible] to the Directors in London stating the desire of 238 shareholders, representing 217,139 shares, that the management and directorate of the company be transferred to Shanghai.

A reply was received on Tuesday that the board disapproved the plan but that the telegram would be read at the annual meeting, which was scheduled for Wednesday. Since then no further word has been received, and it is evident that the message coming suddenly from Shanghai, just before the annual meeting, has been misunderstood.

Naturally no action could have been taken at the annual meeting in London without due notice.

And the fact that the petitioning shareholders represented less than 50 per cent of the shares was, on the showing, calculated to create doubt in the minds of directors as to the will of the majority. The directors, of course, could not be aware that the 217,139 shares had been obtained in four days, and that since then other shareholders have joined in the movement, until it is now evident that among the shareholders in the Far East there is practical unanimity in approving the proposed step.

Don't Intend Tax Evasion

The telegram from London was as follows:

"Board disapprove any action having object evade company's share taxation present time but will read telegram meeting."

The shareholders of the Gula-Kalumpong Co. are not trying to "evade company taxation." They are asking to be relieved from unequal taxation on the same commodity and business which, by comparison with other rubber companies in Shanghai, is working a hardship many times greater through depreciation in value of their property as represented in the market value of the shares.

This was pointed out yesterday by a leading shareholder. In 1915, he said, the tax amounted in all to about Tls. 70,000, to pay which the market value of the shares was depreciated to the extent of millions as the following comparison will show.

On October 13th, 1915, the official market quotations on the Shanghai market were:

Anglo Javas	buyers	Tls. 10.60
Gula Kalumpongs	„	Tls. 11.00
On January 5th, 1916:		
Anglo Javas	„	Tls. 19.25
Gula Kalumpongs	„	Tls. 13.50

In the case of both companies, the year ended December 31st.

Anglo Javas paid a dividend of 90 tael cents. Gula Kalumpongs paid a dividend of 90 tael cents over and above the income tax. And each company has 450,000 shares.

Anglo Javas appreciated	Tls. 3,892,500
Gula Kalumpongs appreciated	Tls. 1,125,000
a difference of	2,767,500

or Tls. 6.15 a share.

Shares Depreciated

And this in order to pay a tax of less than 16 cents per share. Every share of the company was depreciated Tls. 6.15 and the shares sold by London to Shanghai, of which there have been quite a number, netted that much less to the London shareholder.

This, contended the shareholders in question, is not sound. The injury to the company and its shareholders so far outweighs the small benefit accruing to the Government that even the great majority of the British shareholders will recognise the justice of supporting the movement without having their patriotism questioned.

The holders of shares in London in the Gula Kalumpong Co. will pay their tax just the same through their income tax.

The sum received from the neutral shareholders would be of no material benefit to the British Government in view of the huge sum required, and yet it has such a large bearing on the share values of the company that it indirectly works out a greater harm to *all* the shareholders, including those in London, that is, the damage is many times in excess of the amount paid as tax.

The next move will be to put the views of the China shareholders before the London management and Board of Directors by mail. There is, of course, nothing antagonistic to the present management. The transfer is desired purely for business reasons. There will be required an extraordinary general meeting called in London and proxies obtained here in the East will be voted at this meeting and the decisions in London will shape the proceedings of the shareholders here as to what may be necessary to carry or fight the transfer through.

U. S. Cavalry Again Defeat Villa Force

Without Loss to Themselves, Rout 200 at Aguas Callentes, Killing 30

Reuter's Service

New York, April 5.—200 American cavalry defeated 200 of Villa's followers at Aguas Callentes, in Mexico, on the 1st, killing 30. The American force had no casualties.

WOMEN MAKING SHELLS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 4.—Dr. C. Addison, Secretary of the Ministry of Munitions, said in Parliament, today, that 195,000 women are now employed in munition factories.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava Apr. 7
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Apr. 8
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano Maru Apr. 8
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Apr. 8
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Apr. 10
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Apr. 8
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru Apr. 8
Per R.M. s.s. Empress of Asia Apr. 21
Per C.M. s.s. China ..... Apr. 21
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per P. and O. s.s. Nagoya Apr. 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi M. Apr. 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano M. Apr. 30
Per P. & O. s.s. Namur...May 1

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail left San Francisco on March 11, and is due to arrive here on or about tomorrow, the 8th instant, per C.M. s.s. China.

Report Big Naval Fight in Kattegat

Terrific Bombardment For Two Hours; German Torpedo-Boat Seen Badly Damaged

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 5.—It is stated in Stockholm that there was a naval engagement in Kattegat, yesterday. A terrific bombardment was heard out at sea for a couple of hours and, later, a German torpedo-boat, badly damaged, was towed past Helsingborg.

Britain To Extend List of Contraband

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 5.—In the House of Commons, today, Lord Robert Cecil, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, announced that there will be a further extension in the list of contraband very soon.

Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, stated that licences for the importation of cotton yarn generally were given only in respect to goods *en route*, or paid for before March 25.

Dance Music Today

The following program of dance music will be played by the Band in the Town Hall this afternoon, beginning at 5.30 o'clock:

1.—Waltz "Old Cremorne" .Dawson
2.—One Step "My Sumurun Girl" .....Hirsch
3.—Waltz "Anna, what is the matter with you?" .....Fall
4.—One Step "All for the Girlies" .....Gilbert
5.—Waltz "Dream Kisses" ...Kolfe
6.—One Step "Powder Rag" ...Birch

Mr. A. DE KEYSER.
Conductor-in-charge.

The Weather

Strong south-east to south-west winds. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 67.6 and the minimum 42.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 55.2 and 46.8.

ITALY FILLING RANKS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, April 5.—A decree warns all men twenty years of age to be ready for service during the current year and also orders all men who were rejected on medical grounds in 1882, 1885 and 1895 to undergo a fresh examination.

OCCUPY UMMELHANNAS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 5.—General Sir Percy Lake reports that, at five in the morning, the corps on the Tigris carried the enemy's entrenched position at Ummelhannas. Operations are proceeding satisfactorily.

GERMAN PURPOSE NOW IS TO SPLIT FRENCH RESERVES

Attack Simultaneously At Different Points; All Gains Are Nullified

LOSSES ARE CRUEL

Inferior Troops Lead Way To Break Fire For Trained Legions

FLEE IN DISORDER

Driven to Chauffeur Wood, Kaiser's Men Are Mown Down by Cannon

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 5.—A semi-official bulletin states: The Germans are attacking simultaneously at different points, in the hope of splitting our reserves, but the French counter-attacks have nullified all the enemy's recent gains.

It is curious to consider the German formations, the first of which, composed of inferior troops, advanced shoulder to shoulder and was consumed by machine-gun fire. These were followed by better material, for which it was hoped to open a way by this cynical disregard for life.

These methods are a complete contrast to those employed by the French. The enemy's losses have never been more cruel than in the recent fighting and yet they have achieved nothing.

The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: Enemy organisations were effectively bombarded north of the Aisne and in the Argonnes.

An enemy attack at Haucourt, west of the Meuse, failed utterly. East of the Meuse, the bombardment was resumed, with the greatest violence.

South of Douaumont, successive waves of attack were swept by waves of fire and the enemy retired in disorder to Chauffeur Wood, where a concentration of French artillery inflicted heavy losses. The French continued to make progress in Caillette Wood.

A French dirigible dropped 34 bombs on Audun-le-Roman station.

Fighting Favors French

The fighting at Verdun continues in favor of the French troops. The official communique issued this afternoon stated that, on the west of the Meuse, it was comparatively calm, while, east of the Meuse, we continued to make progress in the cross trenches northward of Bois Caillette.

There was an intense bombardment in Woevre. The Germans at St. Mihiel threw twenty-two mines into the Meuse, which exploded harmlessly against our barrage. There was some grenade and mine-fighting in the Argonnes, to the advantage of the French.

Several German attacks in Lorraine, delivered after a violent artillery preparation, were defeated by our machine-guns and artillery.

There were fifteen air-fights at Verdun. Three German machines were felled. All the French aeroplanes returned safely. Our air-squadrons bombed a German station and bivouac in the region of Verdun.

London, April 4.—General Sir Douglas Haig reports: Yesterday, a German machine was shot down by one of our machines, behind our lines, south of Souchez. The pilot and observer were killed.

Today, there was mutual artillery activity about Souchez, Angres, St. Eloi and Ypres and some mining activity about Neuville St. Vaast, Hulluch and Hohenzollern.

Capture Strong French Positions at Douaumont

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, April 4.—Western theater. —South of St. Eloi, the British, after a strong artillery preparation, reoccupied the crater which they had lost on March 28th. In the neigh-

borhood of Fort Douaumont, the Germans, on April 2nd, after violent fighting, took the strong French defensive positions west and south of the fort and in the Caillette forest.

The Germans repulsed all counter-attacks of the enemy, which were continued until last night. The French, with especial vigor and extraordinarily heavy losses, attacked in vain the lost positions in the Caillette forest.

During the attack of April 2nd, the Germans captured 19 officers and 745 unwounded men and further took 8 machine-guns.

Headquarters, April 5.—Western theater.—The artillery engagements in the Argonnes and the Meuse district continue with undiminished vigor. The situation is unchanged.

On the left bank of the Meuse, the French were hindered by the Germans from re-occupying the hill north-east of Haumont. In the sector of Fort Douaumont, repeated counter-attacks made by the enemy again broke down before the German lines, south-west of the fort and in front of the German positions in the northern part of the Caillette forest.

The German troops on the Lorraine and Alsatian fronts carried out several successful patrol enterprises.

During the month of March, the following losses of aeroplanes were recorded on the western front:

	Germans.	French and British.
Brought down in air fights	7	38
Shot down from the ground	3	4
Missing	4	0
Forced to land behind German lines	0	2
Total	14	44

25 enemy aeroplanes fell into German hands. The fall of 19 others was observed with certitude.

PLANTING 3,000,000 TREES AND SEEDLINGS IN CHEKIANG THIS YEAR

Special Arbor Day Exercises Held; Fruits Of Mr. D. Y. Lin's Hard Work

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Hangchow, April 5.—Chin-min was celebrated here as usual but a new and significant feature was added in the observation of arbor day. It was the first observance of this day in the province and the beginning of a conservation movement which will have great bearing on the industrial life of the Province.

Since Mr. D. Y. Lin's trip up river with the Civil Governor a year ago conservation work and conservation sentiment have been quietly developing. On this trip with the Governor Mr. Lin gave illustrated lectures on conservation and forestry in each of the cities on the Governor's itinerary which made a lasting impression. As a result of this trip the Governor gave orders that each local magistrate in the province should plant 150 mow in trees each year. President Yuan's mandate of July last, directing the observation of a national arbor day has strengthened this sentiment and made the work of the local governor easier.

During the past few weeks more than twenty thousand trees have been set out on the hills around West Lake and within the present year three million seedlings and trees are to be put out. It is building for the future and the local officials have employed experts to carry out the work in an intelligent way. A larger part of the trees being put out now are firs which will grow to usable size within twenty years. The same work is going on in other parts of the province though not on so large a scale.

Special arbor day exercises were held this morning to take the public into the work. A number of the schools sent representatives, the Civil Governor sent a representative in the person of the Commissioner of the water police, the Tao Yin and the local Magistrate were both present. They and a number of other prominent visitors took part in setting out a number of trees. The master of ceremonies was Mr. Chen Pao-chin who is also directing the work of reforesting the hills. Mr. Chen is giving full time to the work without salary at present. As returns come in he is to get ten per cent of the income. It is hoped by the officials that this plan will be adopted generally throughout the Province.

The principal speaker on the program was Mr. Lin Dau Yang who came down for the arbor day exercises on the invitation of the officials. Mr. Lin is a returned student from America, graduate of Amherst Agricultural College and Yale School of Forestry. He spoke on the importance of the exercises of the day as an example and inspiration for the Province, but he placed the larger emphasis on the preservation of the trees which were being set out. At the conclusion of the exercises those who were present were taken around to inspect the Provincial nursery and the trees which have been put out. Refreshments were also a part of the order of the day.

United States Court For China

Thomas Martin Acquitted

In the United States Court for China yesterday, Thomas Martin, an enlisted man in the American navy, was acquitted of the charge of counterfeiting. The judgment, by Judge C. S. Lobingier, is of unusual interest, as, in fact, is the whole case. Mr. Chauncey P. Holcomb, United States District Attorney, conducted the prosecution, and Mr. James B. Davies, of Fleming and Davies, the defense. The judgment:

The defendant, an enlisted man in the United States Navy, is charged with

"the crime of counterfeiting national bank notes, in that the said Thomas Martin, on or about the fourth day of March, nineteen hundred and sixteen, at Shanghai, in the Republic of China, and within the jurisdiction of said Court, did unlawfully, knowingly, fraudulently and feloniously pass, utter, and publish as true and genuine, a certain falsely altered circulating note issued by the National Shawmut Bank of Boston, a banking association which had theretofore been authorized, and was acting under the laws of the United States of America, upon and to Zee Tzu Ying, a citizen of the Republic of China, with the intent and purpose of him, the said Thomas Martin of defrauding the said Zee Tzu Ying,.....and he, the said Thomas Martin at the time of so passing, uttering and publishing the aforementioned falsely altered circulating note, upon and to the said Zee Tzu Ying, then and there well knew that the same falsely altered circulating note was falsely altered."

The only direct evidence to implicate the accused in the offense thus charged is that of a money changer's clerk who testifies that on March 4 at about 6 p.m. the accused came on foot to his place of business on Ningpo Road, Shanghai, exchanged the note in question for $107 Mexican currency and then left in a ricsha. The witness further says that shortly after defendant's departure he observed an irregularity in the cipher appearing after the five in the note, which purported to be an American fifty dollar bill, and that he thereupon started in pursuit of the defendant, followed him to the jetty, along Peking and Shantung Roads, and procured his arrest by a Chinese constable.

The accused denies that he ever saw his accuser until the latter overtook him at or near the jetty, and further states that he never had the altered bill and in fact had no American money in his possession on that day. The corroborating circumstances upon which the government relies for conviction may be summarized as follows:

1.—Improbability of the complaining witness having fabricated his account.

2.—The fact that money of the same denomination as that claimed to have been exchanged by the complaining witness was found on the defendant's person when arrested.

3.—Certain statements by the accused at the police station.

As to the first of these we are disposed to agree with the District Attorney that it seems antecedently improbable that anyone would invent such a story and pursue the accused, knowing that he was not the one who passed the altered bill. But on the other hand one would naturally expect the accuser first of all to confront the accused with the bill and demand reparation. Instead of doing so, however, the former left the bill behind and did not procure it until told to do so by Sgt. Mackintosh at the station. Moreover, according to the constable who made the arrest the accuser's charge was that the accused had "snatched away" or "picked up" money—not that he had passed a bad bill.

Again the opportunities for mistaken identification seem to have been fairly good. The witness states that it was dark when the accused came to his shop and that he wore a sailor's uniform. Many such are worn in Shanghai and there would seem to be danger that a Chinese might mistake one foreigner so attired for another.

The witness is evidently not a careful observer or he would have noticed the alteration of the bill before accepting it, especially as it purported to be for an unusually large amount and was of a denomination rarely seen in Shanghai, the government's one witness on this point (Mr. Stetson) testifying that he had never seen an American fifty dollar bank note in China. Notwithstanding these unusual circumstances the witness accepted the bill and parted with his employer's money before noticing it. Evidently his observation of the party who brought the bill was no closer for, the complainant remembered the uniform, he could not be sure of the color of the cap.

The witness further testified as follows:

Q.—Who else was in the shop on this afternoon?
A.—The mistress of the shop was there.
Q.—Was she present when this transaction took place?
A.—Yes.
Q.—Where is she?
A.—She is in the other room outside.
Q.—Was there nobody else present in the shop besides the mistress as you call her?
A.—There were carpenters in the shop, but they had nothing to do with it.

The proprietress, though present, was not called, and the failure to call her must be taken as an admission that she would be unable to identify the defendant. Indeed the rule in some jurisdictions is that such failure raises the presumption that the witness, if called, would testify adversely.

It thus results that the others were present in the shop at the time of defendant's alleged visit, only this one witness was able to identify him, and it must not be forgotten that the interest of this witness in shifting responsibility for the loss which resulted from his acceptance of the altered note is very strong. For he was only an employee in a shop where such a transaction must have been regarded as one of considerable magnitude and the retention of his position might well depend upon the excuse or explanation that he might offer.

(2) When the accused was taken to the police station he was found to have in his pocket ten notes issued by the Bank of Communications, each of the denomination of $10, and $2.10 in silver. In his right sock there was also found a ten dollar bill issued by the Russo-Asiatic Bank, seven dollars in silver and a twenty cent piece. None of this money was "chopped," i.e., marked as having been passed out by an exchange broker. The complaining witness explains that the party who left the note was in a hurry, and therefore unwilling to wait until the "chop" could be placed thereon, but in reply to the question "Are you practically compelled to put your chop on every silver dollar?" he answers "Yes, it was the custom." The failure to observe this custom has deprived us of the one conclusive means of identification which the case would afford.

It is true that money aggregating the amount which the witness claims to have given the accused was found on the latter's person. But the probative value of this circumstance depends largely upon whether or not the witness was present when it was found and saw it before he told his story to the sergeant and on this point the record is silent. As we have seen, however, the statement which he had made to the Chinese constable who made the arrest was considerably different, viz., that the accused had "snatched away" or "picked up" money of the witness.

The amount of $107 which the witness claims to have given the accused was not found on his person alone or even together. For the accused had considerably more—in all $119.30, of which, as we have seen, $102.10 were in his pocket and the balance in his right sock. If he received the seven silver dollars from the witness, as the latter says, he must have placed them in his sock between the time of such reception and his arrival at the jetty; yet, although the witness claims to have seen him depart and to have pursued him, watching him closely most of the time, he does not say that he saw him at any time putting any part of the money in his sock.

Moreover a ship-mate of the accused (Knight) testifies that on the day in question just before the accused left the ship he took a bath and upon doing so gave the contents of his pockets to said witness for safe keeping, and that upon counting them the ship-mate found $150, including a hundred dollar bill, which the accused states he afterward had changed into the ten notes later found on his person. We do not see that this testimony is in any way impugned by the fact that the accused wrote to this ship-mate, stating, according to the government's witness, that

"he would like Mr. Knight to come over and see him as he wanted to talk about the hundred dollar bill which he held while he was taking a bath, as it was necessary for him to prove that he had this amount of money."

This appears to have been nothing more than a reminder to the ship-mate of what had meanwhile become to the accused an important circumstance, and we see in it nothing necessarily discrediting Knight's testimony even had he received the letter, of which there is no evidence and which he denies having done stating that he was at the time ashore in the hospital. It seems to be certain, moreover, that the two never conferred about the matter prior to the trial.

Finally, it must not be forgotten that while it seems improbable that the complaining witness would manufacture such a charge, there does not, on the other hand, appear to be any sufficient motive on the part of the accused for committing so serious an offense. It is conceded that he had just been paid, and even if we exclude the $107 which the complainant claims to have given him, the accused had on his person a sum seemingly sufficient for his immediate needs. Why then should he resort to so desperate an expedient as "raising a bill" and remain while, wearing his uniform, ten minutes in the shop of his victim, inviting detection while the crime was being consummated?

(3) At the police station the accused seems to have talked first with Sgt. Mackintosh who says that the accused asked to speak privately with him and said "Can't you settle this? I will make it right with you if you do." The accused in explanation declares that he did not then know the nature of the charge against him. He says:

"When I was first arrested I did not know what the trouble was. I thought it was for disturbance of the peace. After arriving at the police station I told the Sergeant—He said 'Hello, what's the trouble now.' I said, 'I don't know Sergeant, this man wants me for something; I suppose it is for fighting. If the matter can be settled I will be glad of it. I have to go back to the ship, my liberty will soon be up, I will get into trouble.'

Q. Did you have any intention, or was it your intention to offer this man a bribe?

A. I only thought the matter was a small matter and could be easily settled."

Inspector Vaughan also testifies that the accused asked him if the matter could be settled there and then instead of being referred to his Consul as the Inspector had told him it would be. As a sailor on short leave the accused no doubt desired to get out of trouble as soon as possible. His statements may even raise a suspicion but we cannot convict him upon that.

The doctrine that one accused of crime is presumed to be innocent until his guilt is proven, and that such guilt must be established beyond any reasonable doubt is now a part of the law of all civilized countries. Contrary to popular belief it is not original with, nor peculiar to, Anglo-American jurisprudence.

"Ammianus Marcellinus relates an anecdote of the Emperor Julian which illustrates the enforcement of this principle in the Roman law. Numerius, the governor of Narbonensis, was on trial before the Emperor, and, contrary to the usage in criminal cases, the trial was public. Numerius contented himself with denying his guilt, and there was not sufficient proof against him. His adversary, Delphidius, 'a passionate man,' seeing that the failure of the accusation was inevitable, could not restrain himself, and exclaimed, 'Oh, illustrious Caesar! If it is sufficient to deny, what hereafter will become of the guilty?' to which Julian replied, 'If it suffices to accuse, what will become of the innocent?'"(3)

The penalty for the offense with which the accused is charged is most severe—the maximum being fifteen years imprisonment and a fine of $1,000 or $5,000 gold, according to the provision which may be applied.(4) And if the evidence is sufficient to convict at all it would justify the maximum. We must be very sure of guilt before imposing a sentence of imprisonment for fifteen years!

II.

If this is true as regards the charge of uttering the forged note, much more must it be so as regards the averment that it was done with criminal intent. The District Attorney with commendable frankness calls attention to the rule that such intent must be proved independently of the element of passing the money, and cites an authority which declares (5)

"Ordinarily, and as a general rule, there should be some evidence of knowledge, circumstantial or otherwise, aside from that which results from evidence of the naked fact that the spurious paper was passed. There can, of course, be no absolute or general rule as to what the evidence should be. It might, perhaps, result from a description of the appearance of the party when the money was passed, like evidence showing an attempt to disguise personal identity."

But criminal intent could only be proven here by relying on circumstances which are necessary to prove the distinct element of uttering the note. For it is not contended that the evidence as to the latter would be sufficient without all of the alleged corroborating circumstances discussed above. No others are mentioned which would support the charge of criminal intent. Moreover, there are in this case none of the circumstances which the Court in the above excerpt points out as constituting evidence of such intent. The person, whoever he might have been, who passed this altered bill did not, so far as it appears "attempt to disguise personal identity." He was, it is true, according to the complaining witness, in a hurry, but the latter also says that the transaction took about ten minutes, which hardly indicates undue haste.

Considering that the identification of the accused, and all direct evidence implicating him, emanates from a single witness and he not a disinterested one, that the circumstances relied upon as corroborating are themselves subject to much qualification and explanation and that no sufficient motive is shown, we are unable to say that the guilt of the accused is established beyond any reasonable doubt. He is entitled under the law to the benefit of any such doubt, and we have accordingly no alternative but to direct an acquittal with costs *de officio*. It is so ordered.

(1). Kirby v. Tallmadge, 160 U. S. 379, 40 Law ed. 463. Cf. Armory v. Delamirie, 1 Strange 505.
(2).—This rule has been codified in many jurisdictions. See e. g. Cal. Code C. P. sec. 1963 (5, 6).
(3).—Chief Justice White in Coffin v. U. S., 156 U. S. 455, 39 Law Ed. 491, citing *Rerum Gestarum* lib. XVIII c. 1.
(4).—Fed. Penal Code Sec. 148, 149.
(5).—Gallagher v. U. S. 144 Fed. Rep. 87.

Chaoyang, Swatow Chaochowfu Taken

(Continued from Page 1)

with the object of starting trouble in Shantung.

The reports published by the Chinese papers in Peking to the effect that the independence of Kwangsi has been cancelled are not confirmed so far.

According to a telegram from General Tsai Ao to Chen Yi, Chiangchun of Szechuen, the rebel leaders are proposing Li Yuan-hung, Tuan Chi-jui, Hsu Shih-chang and Feng Kuo-chang as candidates for the presidential chair. All Chinese circles in Peking, however, are of opinion that the resignation of President Yuan Shih-k'ai would only increase the strife between North and South, instead of decreasing it and that only Yuan Shih-k'ai is able to settle the dissensions, giving satisfaction to both parties, thereby holding China together for the benefit of the country.

Mr. Obata, First Secretary to the Japanese Legation, arrived at Peking last night.

The five Powers financial group will today pay five million Dollars to the Peking Government out of the surplus of the salt revenue.

Cantonese Merchants Protest

All the leading members of the Cantonese Association of Shanghai, as well as all Cantonese merchants belonging to the Shanghai Cantonese Merchants' Guild, met at their Guildhall in Ningpo Road yesterday afternoon, to protest against the order issued by Yuan Shih-k'ai, commanding the China Merchants Steamship Co. to use their ships to carry Northern troops to Canton.

It was unanimously decided to send letters to the Board of Directors of the China Merchants, demanding that they should stop their ships from carrying the Northern troops to Canton, and furthermore it was decided to send a cable to the authorities at Canton, urging them to send cables to Peking, requesting the withdrawal of Tsai Nai-kwang, who was appointed by Yuan to assist the Canton authorities in military affairs, just after Kwangsi declared independence.

It was Tsai who wired to Yuan to send reinforcements to Canton.

The China Merchants Co., it is understood, is refusing to obey Yuan's order, because most of their shareholders in Chinkiang and Klangsu have protested, and as the protesting shareholders are in the majority, they see no other way.

Tsai Nai-kwang was formerly Taotai of Shanghai. He is a Cantonese, and that is why his fellow Cantonese are so enraged with him.

The Cantonese Guild here expects to receive an answer in a few days time. They say that they will be satisfied should the Peking Government simply cancel Yuan's order to the China Merchants Co.

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LORD NORTHCLIFFE PICTURES THE GREAT BATTLE AT VERDUN

Gen. Petain, one of the finds of the War, Directs Heroic Defense; Vast Advance Preparations were made to Withstand Heaviest Attack of the War; Famous Editor believes Germans Will Fail To Take Fortress

By Lord Northcliffe

(Passed French Headquarters Censor)

Before Verdun, March 4.—What is the secret motive underlying the German attempt to break the French line at Verdun, in which the Crown Prince's Army is incurring such appalling losses? Is it financial, in view of the coming war loan? Is it dynastic. Or, is it intended to influence doubting neutrals? From the evidence of German deserters it is known that the attack was originally intended to take place a month of two hence, when the ground was dry. Premature spring caused the Germans to accelerate their plans. There were two final delays owing to bad weather, and then came the colossal onslaught of February 21.

The Germans made a good many of the faults we made at Gallipoli. They announced that something large was pending by closing the Swiss frontier. The French were also fully warned by their own astute Intelligence Department. Their *avions* were not idle, and, if confirmation were needed, it was given by deserters, who, surmising the horrors that were to come, crept out of the trenches at night, lay down by the edge of the Meuse till the morning, and then gave themselves up, together with information that has since proved to be accurate. Things went wrong with the Germans in other ways. A Zeppelin that was to have blown up important railway junctions on the French line of communications was brought down at Revigny, and incidentally the inhabitants of what remains of that much-bombarded town were avenged by the spectacle of the blazing dirigible crashing to the ground and the hoisting with their own petards of 30 Huns therein. It is not necessary to recapitulate that the gigantic effort of February 21 was frustrated by the coolness and tenacity of the French soldiers and the deadly curtain of fire of the French gunners.

The Casualties

Though a great deal of calculated nonsense has been sent out in official communiques and dilated upon by dithyrambic Berlin newspaper correspondents as to the taking by storm of the long-dismantled Fort at Douaumont, nothing whatever has been admitted by the Germans as to the appalling price in blood they have paid since February 21 and are still paying. The French losses are, and have been, insignificant. I know the official figure. It has been verified by conversations with members of the British, French, and American Red Cross Societies, who are obviously in a position to know. The wounded who pass through their hands have, in many cases, come straight from where they have seen dead Germans, as has been described by scores of witnesses, lying as lay the Prussian Guard in the first Battle of Ypres. The evidence of one army as to another army's losses needs careful corroboration, and I have that in the evidence of many German prisoners interrogated singly and independently at the French Headquarters.

Beyond this there are the careful conclusions, checked and sifted, of experienced and competent soldiers, who have every reason not to underestimate the remaining strength of the enemy. These conclusions are, roughly, that of the German Corps known to have been engaged the 3rd and 18th Corps have been entirely used up, or "spent," as the military phrase goes. The 7th Reserve Corps has lost half, and the 15th Corps three-quarters, of its available strengths. According to these authorities, whose opinion, I repeat, can be taken as erring on the side of prudence, the German forces had by the evening of March 3 "used up," in addition to those already mentioned, a part of the 13th Division, the 5th Reserve Corps, and the Bavarian Ersatz Division, without taking into account the losses of other reinforcements, whose presence on the battlefield has not yet been definitely ascertained.

Evidence of Prisoners

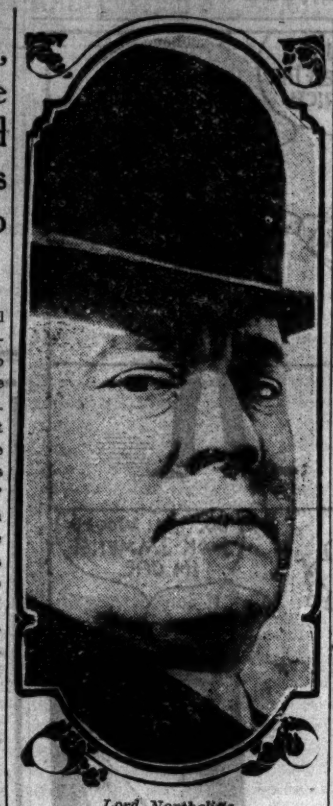
More direct, though possibly less reliable, evidence was secured by questioning closely a number of the German prisoners. Among them were men from all parts of the Empire. Alsatians, Pomeranians, Hessians, Silesians, Prussians, Hanoverians, Bavarians, Wurtemburgers, and Prussian Polos, all related experiences identical in substance, though varying in detail.

The case of one man, belonging to the 3rd Battalion of the 12th Regiment of the 5th Division of the 3rd Army Corps may be taken as characterstic. On the morning of February 28 this prisoner reached the Fort of Douaumont and found there one battalion of the 24th Regiment, elements of the 64th Regiment and of the 3rd Battalion of Jager. The strength of his company had been, on February 21, 200 rifles with four officers. On February 22 it had fallen to 70 rifles, with one officer. The other companies had suffered similar losses. On February 23 the prisoner's company was reinforced by 45 men, bearing the numbers of the 12th, the 52nd, the 35th, and the 205th Regiments. These men had been drawn from various depots in the interior. The men of the 12th Regiment believed that five regiments were in reserve in the woods behind the 3rd Corps, but, as time went on and losses increased without any sign of the actual presence of these reserves, doubt spread whether they were really in existence. The prisoner declared that his comrades were no longer capable of fresh effort.

None of the prisoners questioned estimated the losses suffered by their companies at less than one-third of the total effectives. Taking into account all available indications, it may safely be assumed that, during the fighting of the last 13 days, the Germans have lost in killed, wounded, and prisoners at least 100,000 men.

Mystery of the Attack

The profits—as the soldier speaks of such matter—being so small, what then are the overwhelming motives that impel the attack on Verdun, and the chicanery of the German *Communiques?* Is it for any of he reasons I have given above, or is it an effect of economic pressure which leads to the miscalculation that the possible taking over of the French line at Verdun is a means of ending the war? The Germans are so wont to misread



Lord Northcliffe

the minds of other nations that they are quite foolish enough to make themselves believe this or any other foolish thing. It cannot be pretended that the attack has in it anything of military necessity. It was urged forward at a time of year when weather conditions might prove, as they have proved, a serious handicap in such matters as the moving of big guns and the essential observation by aeroplanes. The district of Verdun lies in one of the coldest and also the most misty sectors in the long line between Nieuport and Switzerland. Changes of temperature, too, are somewhat more frequent here than elsewhere; and so sudden are these changes that not long ago here occurred, on a part of the front, one of nature's furious and romantic reminders of her power to impose her will. The opposing French and German trenches, their parapets hard frozen, are so close that they are actually within hearing of each other. Towards dawn a rapid thaw set in. The parapets melted and subsided, and two long lines of men stood up naked, as it were, before each other, face to face with only two possibilities—wholesale murder on the one side or the other, or a temporary unofficial peace for the making of fresh parapet protections.

The situation was astounding and unique in the history of trench warfare. The French and German officers, without conferring and unwilling to negotiate, turned their backs so that they might not see officially so unwarlike a scene, and the men on each side rebuilt their parapets without the firing of a single shot.

Wounded Frozen To Death

This instance serves to illustrate the precarious weather in which the Germans have undertaken an adventure in the quick success of which the elements play such part. That the attack would certainly prove more costly to them than to the French the German Staff must have known. That the sufferings of the wounded lying out through the long nights of icy wind in the No-Man's Land between the lines would be great did not probably disturb the Crown Prince. Yet it is a gruesome fact in the history of the war that the French peering through the moonlight at what they thought to be stealthily crawling Germans found them to be wounded men frozen to death.

During the war, in France and in Flanders, in camps and in hospitals, I have conversed with at least 100 Germans. Prisoners talk is always to be accepted with great reserve, but the prisoners of the Verdun campaign have so plainly horror and misery depicted upon their countenances that I need no other evidence as to the tragedy through which they have passed.

The vast battle of Verdun might have been arranged for the benefit of interested spectators, were it not that the whole zone for miles around the great scene is as tightly closed to the outer world as a lodge of Freemasons. Furnished with every possible kind of pass, accompanied by a member of the French Headquarters Staff in a military car driven by a chauffeur whose steel helmet marked him as a soldier, I was nevertheless held up by intractable gendarmes. My colleague, the chief of the foreign department of The Times, who assisted me in the many inquiries I was presently allowed to make in and about the battlefield, was detained with me at a point 25 miles away from the great scene. Even at that distance the mournful and unceasing reverberation of the guns was insistent, and, as the sentry examined our papers and waited for telephonic instructions, I counted more than 200 of the distant voices of *Kultur*. As one gets nearer and nearer the great arena on which the whole world's eyes are turned today, proofs of French efficiency and French thoroughness are countless. I do not pretend to any military knowledge other than a few scraps gathered in some half-dozen visits to the war, but the abundance of reserve shells for guns, from mighty howitzers to the graceful French mitralleuse of the aeroplane, of rifle ammunition, of petrol stores, and of motor-wagons of every description, was remarkable. I can truly say that the volume exceeded anything in my previous experience.

The Battlefield

As one approaches the battle the volume of sound becomes louder and at times terrific. And it is curious, the mingling of peace with war. The chocolate and the pneumatic tire advertisements on the village walls, the kilometer stone with its ten kilometers to Verdun, a village cure peacefully strolling along the village street, just as though it were March, 1914, and his congregation had not been sent away from the war zone, while their houses were filled by a swarming army of men in pale blue. Such a wonderful blue this new French invisible cloth! A squadron of cavalry in the new blue and their steel helmets passes at the moment, and gives the impression that one is back again in what were known as the romantic days of war.

When one has arrived at the battlefield, there are a dozen vantage points from which with glasses, or, indeed, with the naked eye, one can take in much that has happened. Verdun lies in a great basin with the silvery Meuse twining in the valley. The scene is, on the whole, Scottish. Verdun, from where I saw it, might be Perth, and the Meuse the Tay. Small groups of firs darken some of the hills, giving a neutral resemblance to Scotland.

The town is being made into a second Ypres by the Germans. Yet, as it stands out in the sunlight, it is difficult to realize that it is a place whose people have all gone, save a few of the faithful who live below ground. (Ypres looked like that the first time I saw it soon after the war began.) The tall towers of Verdun still stand. Close by us is a hidden French battery, and it is pretty to see the promptitude with which it sends its screaming shells back to the Germans within a few seconds of the dispatch of a missive from the Huns. One speedily grows accustomed to the sound and the scene, and can follow the position of the villages about which the Germans pretend to mislead the world by wireless every morning.

Fort Douaumont

We journey farther afield, and the famous fort of Douaumont is pointed out. The storming of Fort Douaumont as related by the German dispatches is on a par with the sinking of the Tiger and the recent air bombardment of Liverpool. All the world knows that the Tiger is, as she was before the Germans sank her in their newspapers, one of the finest ships in the world, and that the air bombardment of Liverpool was imagined in Berlin. The storming of Fort Douaumont, gunless and unmanned, was about as important, a military operation of little value. A number of the Brandenburgers climbed into the gunless Fort of Douaumont, and some of them are still there, supplied precariously with food by their comrades at night. They are practically surrounded by the French, whose Headquarters Staff regard the whole incident as a simple episode in the give-and-take of war. The announcement of the fall of Fort Douaumont to the world evinces the great anxiety of the Germans to magnify anything concerning Verdun into a great event. It should also cause people to apply a grain of salt to German official *communiques* before swallowing them.

These modern battles have now been described so frequently that there is little new to be said of them. Of the battle of Verdun it can be said that on a fine day and out of sight of the horrors of the hand-to-hand encounters its surroundings make it a beautiful battle. There is rather more bird life in this part of France than in some others, and we noticed with particular interest the spirit and the cheerful song of a lark as it rose warbling hard by the spot where a French "75" was splitting the ears with its snap and scream.

British Ambulances

As we leave the battlefield and come to where is the first Red Cross Station it rejoices our English eyes to notice the number of English ambulances bearing the inscription of the British Red Cross and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, which are allowed to aid the French. It will please the miners and mine-owners of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire to know that many of the wonderful carriages are of their gift. The Red Cross flags that flutter pathetically gay, as the cars drive along the well-cared-for road, make one anxious, but a few inquiries prove that the losses of the day have been inconsiderable.

As night falls we come across our first convoy of the great hooded motor lorries, which my companion counted by the thousand while we were on our way between Paris and the Meuse. The war has reduced motor transport to a science, and in no way is French efficiency better demonstrated than in the manner in which they have added to the carrying capacity of their railways and great canals. They have utilized thousands of miles of poplar and lime-lined roads for mechanical transport at 15 miles an hour. On one road alone we counted 20 motor convoys, each composed of about a hundred wagons, and each group indicated by some simple mark, such as a four-leaved shamrock, an ace of hearts, or a comet.

Who are the men who are organizing the great battle for the French side? Let me at once say that they are young men. General Petain, one of the discoveries of the war, till lately colonel, is still in his fifties, and most of the members of his staff are much younger. One hears of luxury at Headquarters, but I have not experienced it, either at our own Headquarters or at the French. General

(Continued on Page 4)

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Lord Northcliffe Pictures Verdun

(Continued from Page 3)

Petain, when I enjoyed his hospitality at luncheon, drank tea. Most of his young men contented themselves with water, or the white wine of the Meuse. There should be less excitement at Headquarters of armies than at any part of the battlefield.

The French Leader

In the brief meal he allowed himself the General discussed the battle as though he were merely an interested spectator. In appearance he resembles Lord Roberts, though he is of larger build. In accordance with the drastic changes that the French, like the Germans, are making in their Command, his rise has been so rapid that he is little known to the French people, though greatly trusted by General Joffre and the Government. I naturally did not ask his opinion on any matters connected with the war. We discussed the Australians, the Canadians, the great growth of the British Army, and kindred matters.

At another gathering of officers some one asked whether the French would not expect the British to draw off the Germans by making an attack in the West. "It is questionable," replied one young officer, "whether such an attack would not involve disproportionate losses that would weaken the Allies." The same officer pointed out that, although the capture of Verdun would cause great regret, owing to the historic name it bears, it would not, for many reasons, be more important than the pressing back of any other similar number of miles on the front. Forts being of little account since the introduction of the big German hammers, he believed that General Sarrail had said that the question was not one merely of dismantling the forts, but of blowing them up. As it is, whenever the Germans capture a piece of land where an old fort happens to be, they will use it as an advertisement. But though the French officers are not looking to us, so far as I could learn, for active co-operation now, they are most certainly urging that when our new armies and their officers are trained we shall aid them by bearing our full share of the tremendous military burden they are now carrying.

The present attack on the French at Verdun is by far the most violent incident of the whole Western war. As I write it is late. Yet the bombardment is continuing, and the massed guns of the Germans are of greater caliber than have ever been used in such numbers. The superb calm of the French people, the efficiency of their organization, the equipment of their cheery soldiery, convince one that the men in the German machine would never be able to compare with them even if France had not the help of Russia, the five British nations, Belgium, Servia, Italy, and Japan. It is unsafe to prophesy about war, as it is to prophesy about any other human affair, but this prediction one can make, and with certainty: that, whatever may be the result of the attack on the Verdun sector, every such effort will result in adding many more thousands of corpses to those now lying in the valley of the Meuse, numbers of which are being so carefully concealed from the neutral world and the Germans themselves; and could neutrals see the kind of men whom the Germans do not scruple to use as soldiers their faith in Teutonic efficiency would receive a shock.

Some German Prisoners

Unluckily a pigmy behind a machine-gun is the equal of a giant. "What a pity your Highlanders cannot meet these fellows in fair fight," said a French officer, as we reviewed a gang of prisoners. "The war would be over in a month." Personal contact with the miserable creatures who form the bulk of the German prisoners is needed to convince an observer that such specimens of humanity can really have belonged to the German Army, and especially to a *corps d'elite* such as the 3rd, or Berlin, Army Corps. One ill-favored youth hailing from Charlottenburg was barely 5ft. 4in. high. Narrow-chested and peak-faced, he had the quick-wittedness of the urban recruit, but seemed far better fitted for his stool as a railway clerk than for the life of the trenches or for the ordeal of attack. Yet he had been taken at the end of 1914 and sent to Flanders after six weeks' training, "educated" in trench-making for another month, then left to fend for himself and his comrades as a full-fledged Prussian eaglet. Like the bulk of the other prisoners belonging to other units, he had been withdrawn at the beginning of February from the Flanders front and sent to the neighborhood of Verdun. He had known that there was to be an attack, but until the order was actually given neither he nor his comrades had received any hint of the precise purpose of the operation in which he was to be employed.

Of one thing he and his fellows were heartily glad—to be taken away from the neighborhood of the "frightful" English and nearer to the kindly French. From all the reports which these men had received from their families during the last two months it appears that, in the words of one of them, "there reigns in Germany considerable misery." All agreed that butter is unobtainable, meat scarce (except in Alsace and parts of Pomerania), fat almost unknown even in the Army, though in other respects the food of the Army was tolerable, though not good or abundant. All declared that enthusiasm for the war had long since evaporated, though, as two of the more intelligent among them maintained, the German Army does not expect to be beaten, even if it no longer hopes to win. The chief longing of the men, as of their families, was for peace.

The Order of Battle

The only good thing about these prisoners was their foot-gear. Their stout Blucher boots were an object-lesson in the necessity of tightening certain features of our blockade and of adding a shortage of leather to the other deficiencies of the military and civil supply that are wearing down the German power of resistance.

The true moral of the fighting to the north and east of Verdun is that the French, with a comparatively small loss of ground, have warded off the attack of armies outnumbering them originally by three to one. The German order of battle on February 21 running eastwards from a point north of Varennes comprised on the extreme German right the 7th Reserve Corps, consisting of the 2nd Landwehr Division, the 11th Reserve Division, and the 12th Reserve Division in the order named. During the fighting the 11th Reserve Division is understood to have been relieved by the 22nd Reserve Division. Immediately before the French line to the north-east of Verdun lay the 14th Reserve Division, with the 7th Reserve Corps and the 11th Bavarian Reserve Division in support. These troops were on the right of what may be called the central force. Next to them was ranged the 18th Corps, the 3rd Corps, the 155th Corps, and the Bavarian Ersatz Division in the order named, while south of Etain in the Woevre were ranged the 5th Landwehr Division, the 5th Army Corps, and the 3rd Bavarian Corps opposite Fresnes.

By March 3 the Germans brought up the 113th Reserve Division in place of the spent units of the 3rd Army Corps, while the forces farther to the east and south were relieved or replaced by other units whose composition is not yet exactly known.

The Measure of the Enemy

There are no means of estimating how long the battle of Verdun may still rage. To say that the French are confident of holding their own is not enough. They feel that they have the measure of the enemy, both in men and *materiel*. They know that, given the necessary concentration of heavy artillery, either side can drive the other from first, or even from the second, positions, but that, unless the bombardment be followed up by infantry attacks of far greater vigor and persistence than any yet executed by the enemy, and unless the advance of the enemy's artillery can keep pace with that of the infantry, the defending force will have time to make its third positions practically impregnable.

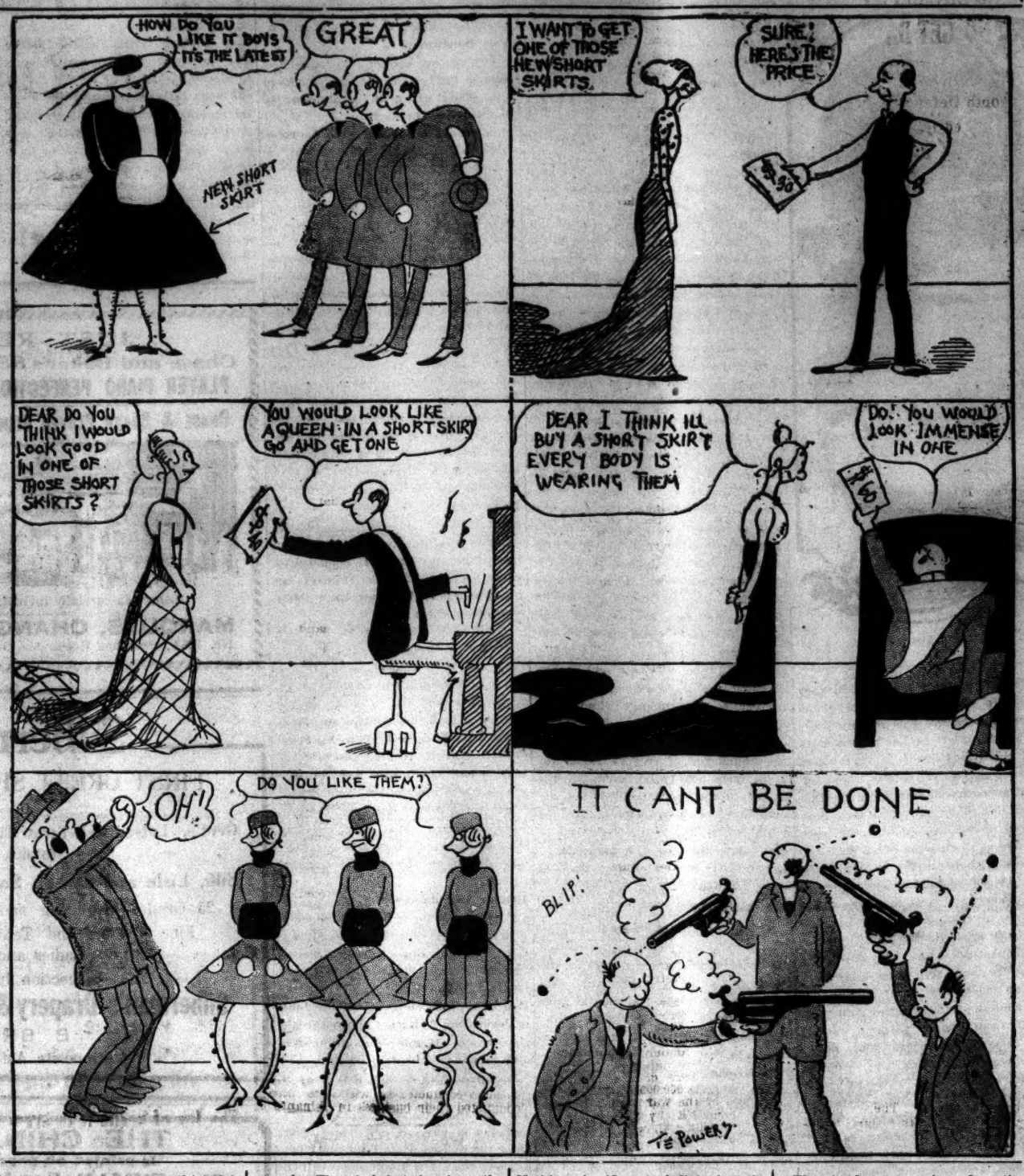
This is what has happened round Verdun. To the north and the north-east the first and second French lines were obliterated by an intense bombardment executed with guns of which the smallest were 105mm., while the bulk were 210mm. Large numbers of still heavier weapons up to 380mm. were freely used both in direct and in curtain fire. The weakness of the French forces holding the first and second lines accounts for the insignificance of their losses. Ground having thus been gained by the Germans to the north the French evacuated voluntarily the marshy ground east of the Verdun Ridges in the Woevre.

The effect of this action was threefold. It gave the French a strong defensive line on high ground, it prevented the formation of a dangerous salient, and, apparently, it induced the Germans to believe that their enemy was demoralized.

Verdun is unlikely to be taken. Nothing justifies a belief that the spirit and the stamina of the German forces are equal to the task of dislodging the French from their present formidable positions.

NORTHCLIFFE.

Mrs. Trubbell — By T. E. Powers


HOW DO YOU LIKE IT BOYS IT'S THE LATEST
GREAT
NEW SHORT SKIRT
I WANT TO GET ONE OF THOSE NEW SHORT SKIRTS.
SURE! HERE'S THE PRICE
$1.50
DEAR DO YOU THINK I WOULD LOOK GOOD IN ONE OF THOSE SHORT SKIRTS?
YOU WOULD LOOK LIKE A QUEEN IN A SHORT SKIRT GO AND GET ONE
$150
DEAR I THINK ILL BUY A SHORT SKIRT EVERY BODY IS WEARING THEM
DO! YOU WOULD LOOK IMMENSE IN ONE
$150
OH!
DO YOU LIKE THEM?
IT CANT BE DONE
BLIP!
T.E. POWERS

Passengers Arrived

Per S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru:—Mrs. W. H. Edgar and child, Mrs. J. Edgar.

Per N.C. s.s. Chenan from Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. McLorn, Messrs. Blacan, Fraser, Anderson, Bovillard, Wingle, Mitchell, and Moore-Bennett.

Passengers Departed

Per I.-C. s.s. Kwongsang for Hongkong:—Mr. Howard-Ford.

Per I.-C. s.s. Kutwo for Hankow:—Mr. T. R. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. George Harlot and child.

Per C.N. s.s. Shantung for Hongkong:—Messrs. G. Gundersen, Olof E. Hermansen and Rolf Andersen.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 12.30 p.m.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the R.V.F. s.s. Poltava will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m. sharp.

TOMORROW

The tender Alexandra conveying departing passengers and mails to the R. M. s.s. Empress of Japan will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

5.—The anticyclone inclines to shift to the sea and the pressure is falling in northern China. Moonsoon to the S of Shantung; variable breezes further north. Fair weather.

Earthquake.—About 9 p.m. the shock of a distant earthquake is faintly but distinctly perceived in Shanghai.

6.—Exceedingly fine weather at Shanghai. The breeze is veering to the SE. and the pressure falling.

Meteorological Readings

Thursday, April 6, 1916.

WEATHER.	6 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar, at Centg., mm.	65 50	766, 7
" " inches	30.14	30.16
Variation n m. for 24 h	-5.94	-6.10
Variation n m. for 12 h	-2.80	-1.99
Wind: Direction	SE	SSE
Wind: Kilom per hour	32	32
Wind: Miles	19 9	19.9
Temperature: Cen	7°2	13°4
Temperature: Fahr.	45.0	56.1
Humidity: 00	74	52
Nebulosity: 0-10	3	0
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfallinches	—	—

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CATHEDRAL SCHOOL SPORTS SATURDAY

Special Feature Will Be British Army Physical Training Exercises

The Cathedral School Sports take place tomorrow afternoon on the Race Course, Widow's Monument ground, at 2.30 o'clock. All parents and friends are invited to attend.

Besides the usual flat racing, an interesting display of drill and games will take place, in which the usual slow motion bending, stretching, and breathing exercises are graduated and made entertainingly progressive. It is not too much to say that the school as a whole derives a great deal of its splendid health and robustness from these practices done carefully and well each morning on the compound.

The second part of each morning's work is taken up with the latest physical drill games, played in free style. Each game is the free and quick movement of a corresponding slow drill practice and the school's repertoire of games is a large one, comprising as it does, many of the latest games now being used in Army Physical Training Establishments in Great Britain. In fact all the games and exercises taught to the boys are the same as the British soldier is going through today.

For a strenuous "liver twister," we can strongly recommend "Bag Jumping"—an excellent sport teaching agility and strengthening the legs in a wonderful way. "Back Passing" with the recently introduced "Medicine Ball," "Overhead Passing" and "Roll and Run" games are all new and all greatly enjoyed by the boys. "Maze"—rapid "Bag Catching" with a couple of 4 lb. sand bags, in which the whole squad takes part—and "Crab Race," are among the many attractions of that pleasant half hour each morning so much enjoyed by scholars and teachers alike. The final Tug of War, to finish up with, promises lots of excitement between the two equally matched teams of Elias and Kadoorie.

BASEBALL PRACTICE

More members of the Baseball Club were out for practice yesterday at the Recreation Grounds. In addition to batting out flies and otherwise limbering up, the enthusiasts surveyed the diamond. That there will be a nine for the coming season is now assured and attempts are being made to secure a preliminary game with one of the teams of sailors. The grandstand cannot be erected until after the Spring Race Meet.

Eight members of the club were out for practice yesterday. More are expected this afternoon. The men come out after work hours and practice until the sun leaves them. Other members are requested to get into the habit. All the necessary club equipment can be secured from Mr. Wilhoit at the Palace Annex Hotel.

Wedding

Elmore-Walsh

Mr. John Elmore and Miss Nora Walsh were married yesterday. The bride is the daughter of Mrs. J. B. Walsh of Shanghai. The groom's parents are Mr. and Mrs. John S. Elmore of Woodside Park, London. The official ceremony took place yesterday morning at the British Consulate General before Sir Everard Fraser. In the afternoon the Rev. C. E. Darwent performed the second ceremony at the Union Church.

The church had been decorated with magnolias and marguerites for the ceremony, the center-piece being formed by a large wedding bell in green and white. There were a large number of friends present. Mr. R. C. Young was at the organ. Mr. G. H. Charlton was best man and the bridesmaid was Miss Scott. After the church ceremony a reception was held at the home of Mrs. R. C. Farbridge, No. 12B, Yates Road. The honeymoon will be spent in Japan.

Both the bride and groom are well known in Shanghai. Mr. and Mrs. Elmore are brilliant tennis players, having gained many victories playing together in doubles. Many of the Settlement's tennis players were among the audience. Mr. Elmore is connected with the firm of George McBain.

SHRAPNEL FOR LOCUSTS

Filipino's Scheme To Be Tried Out By Agriculture Bureau

Manila, March 28.—Shrapnel may finally be called upon to solve the locust problem for the islands, if an invention perfected by a Filipino named Aurelio Ruska proves successful in a series of tests to be conducted under the supervision of the bureau of agriculture in the near future.

Mr. Ruska has invented a small mortar which will discharge explosive capsules filled with metal fragments and poisonous gases, and he claims that these will prove efficacious in destroying locusts and field mice without doing the least injury to the crops. On request of the inventor, Assistant Director Hernandez of the bureau of agriculture has promised to give the mortar system a thorough try-out, and, should the claims of its inventor be borne out, it is probable that it will be adopted in the general locust campaign which occupies such a large share of the time of the provincial and municipal authorities, as well as that of the bureau officials.

Assessor Compliments Sergeant Mackintosh

Holds Officer Was Justified In Shooting Armed Robber; Also Praises Constables

Sergeant A. Mackintosh, of the Municipal Police, was highly commended yesterday by Mr. Krisel, American Mixed Court Assessor, for his courage in shooting and killing the robber on Shantung Road Wednesday night. Mr. Krisel's remarks were made yesterday at the inquest held over the body of the robber. Magistrate Kuan was also on the bench. The Chinese constables who assisted in the affair were also praised.

"The court," said Mr. Krisel, "desires to record its commendation of the manner in which Sergt. Mackintosh, C. P. C. 517 and C. P. C. 395 bravely performed their duty in their attempt to apprehend the robber. From the evidence the court finds that Sergt. Mackintosh was fully justified in shooting the robber, and that C. P. C. 517 was justified in striking him with his rifle."

The dead man was identified as an outlaw by finger prints in the police bureau. Lieu Daung-sz, the woman who was robbed, described how two men came up behind her ricsha, fired at her and took from her wrist a gold bangle. C. P. C. 395 said that he heard the woman's cries of "Robber" and that the robbers fired three shots at him as he ran up. The witness returned their fire with his rifle.

He testified that after Sergeant Mackintosh had shot the robber, the man raised on one elbow and fired a second shot at the sergeant. C. P. C. 517 corroborated this evidence and said that after the prostrate brigand had fired from the pavement, he ran up and struck him on the head with the butt of his rifle, the blow being such a strong one that the rifle butt was broken.

Sergt. Mackintosh also told how he brought down the robber with his second shot after two shots had been fired at him. The injured man was then taken to the Shantung Road Hospital by the sergeant where he died soon afterward. The verdict was that the man had come to his death from the bullet fired by Sergt. Mackintosh and the stroke on the head from the Chinese constable's rifle butt.

FLOODS ARE INCREASING ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT

Driven to Parapets by Water, Germans Come Under Artillery's Fire

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, April 4.—The official communique issued today reported: The Germans continued the bombardment of the bridge-head at Ikskul. Otherwise, there was no change on the northern sector, where the floods are rising. German air-men bombed Rovno and Sarny.

The Russian forces made prisoners of two companies of Turkish troops in the Caucasus. The Russians are advancing in a south-westerly direction from Mush and Bitlis.

Peking, April 3.—The following official communique from Petrograd, dated April 1, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation:—The Germans continued to bombard the Ikskul bridge-head fortification and delivered an attack, which was repulsed by our fire. In this same region, floods compelled the Germans to place themselves on the parapets of their trenches, but our artillery fire forced them down into the trenches.

Our artillery brought down a German aeroplane which was flying over our lines, south of Livenhof. We captured the airmen. The aeroplane is only slightly damaged.

Intermittent firing is taking place near Dvinsk. The ice on the River Dvina has broken up. Southward of Dvinsk, our artillery effectively bombarded an enemy train at the station of Turmont and enemy units at the village of Meshkele, north of Vidzy. The Germans fled.

On the front of Vidzy-Lake Narotsch, at several places, artillery is showing great activity. To the south, as far as Polessie, lively firing is occurring at several points.

In the region south-east of the borough of Kolki, the enemy abandoned their first line of trenches and retired to the second line. To the south of the borough of Olyka, the enemy almost re-captured the height which had been taken from them by our scouts a few days ago.

Our troops speedily delivered a counter-attack and ejected them from it. During an attack which we repulsed, yesterday, on the Middle Strypa, we captured 71 men and a number of rifles.

The Turkish front.—In the Mush region, after the engagement at the monastery of Surb-Ahperik, our troops, in pursuing the enemy, rushed Mahbribank and, in spite of a stubborn resistance put up by the Turks, they drove them out of this place.

News Brevities

M. L. Bougeat, the French advocate, has received a commission as sub-lieutenant in the French army.

* * *

The fifteenth and last episode of the great Master Key film will be shown at the Victoria Theater tonight. After many perils planned and sprung by the super-villain the actors in the fascinating plot are brought tonight to the climax and the unraveling of the whole story. The picture will be on at the Victoria until Monday. Miss Helen Galardi is still on the bill giving an interesting program of songs. There are also new Keystone comedies.

FOUR NAVAL AIRSHIPS RAID BRITISH S.E. COAST AND GET BACK SAFELY

Drop Explosive Bombs on Yarmouth Defences; Are Shelled But Escape

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, April 4.—Eastern theater.—The situation is unchanged. The enemy's artillery showed a liveller activity only north of Vidzy and between the Narotsch and Visniev lakes.

Headquarters, April 5.—Eastern theater.—No important events occurred. In the region of the Narotsch and Visniev lakes, the Russian artillery activity increased.

Berlin, April 4.—The Admiralty reports: During the night from April 3 to 4, four German naval airships attacked the British south-east coast and threw explosive bombs on the fortifications near Great Yarmouth. In spite of being shelled, all the airships returned safely.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, April 4.—Italian theater.—On both sides the artillery was lively in the Doberdo sector, near Malborghet, at the Col-di-Lana and in the Judicarian Alps. Austro-Hungarian troops occupied the bordering ridge between Lobbia Alta and Monte Fumo.

Berlin, April 4.—The Deutscher Ueberseedienst states: The Russian Governor General of Irkutsk, Beletsky, has resigned. Beletsky, in an interview with a representative of the Birsheija Vjedomosti, proved that the former Minister of Interior, M. Chvostov, instigated the well-known monk Iliodor to assassinate the famous monk Rasputin, who enjoys the full confidence of the Tsar.

Chvostov, for this purpose, used the notorious agent Rshevski, but Iliodor made the plan known to the authorities. The Prime Minister, M. Stuermer, who, after Chvostov's fall, took over the Department for Interior Affairs, ordered the general auditing of all accounts of the department, in order to discover how Rshevski could have received a regular salary of 6,000 Roubles and a special bonus of 60,000 Roubles for the planned assassination.

The auditors found out that Chvostov had appointed as officials of the Department for Interior Affairs all his former associates from the time when he was Governor of Nishni Novgorod. These persons were either forced to resign, or were removed to provincial offices.

According to official reports issued in Petrograd, the railway watchman Orlov received a donation from the Tsar. Orlov is the watchman who noticed damage to the railway line and caused the Tsar's train to stop. It is supposed that an attempt against the Tsar's life was planned, but was frustrated at the eleventh hour by the discovery of Orlov.

It is reported from Berne that the German Minister communicated to the Swiss Government that the German aviators who bombed the Swiss town of Pruntrut lost their way and believed they were above Belfort. The German Government apologized and stated that the aviators will be punished and relieved from their posts.

The Germans proposed to erect new special signs on the frontier, in order to prevent a repetition of such incidents. This proposal will be studied by both Governments. The damages will be arranged, after due investigation.

Reports from Vienna state that the negotiations between Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria, in regard to the new Balkan frontier, have been concluded, to mutual satisfaction.

The German Imperial Chancellor, in a new order, fixes the quantity of potatoes which the farmers are entitled to retain for the feeding of cattle. It further states: "The potato stocks are completely sufficient and will last until the next crop." The order is given in order to prevent the provisioning of the cities suffering any irregularity.

It is reported from the Hague that the Dutch steamers Zoandyk and Veendyk, bound for New York, were forced to leave their entire mails in England. The same happened to the steamer Tabora, bound for Batavia.

Reports from Athens state that the Greek Government requested the Governments of the Entente Powers to withdraw all military establishments from the town of Salonica. The Government insisted that the Entente Powers will be made responsible for further bombardments by German air-craft, in case the Greek request is not fulfilled and that a further refusal would be considered as an unfriendly act towards the Greek Government.

In the Russian Duma, a Conservative member, M. Markov, attacked the Minister for the Exterior, M. Sassonov, objecting against all questions at issue between Russia and Britain being decided against Russia. M. Markov urged the Government to make the following demands:

1.—Britain to withdraw her claims for the Dardanelles.

2.—Russia to receive supreme power over the Dardanelles, Constantinople, Adrianople, Gallipoli, a large part of Asia Minor, Galicia and Bukhovina,

3.—Armenia, with Trebizond, shall belong to Persia.

4.—Palestine must be submitted to common administration of both allies.

M. Sassonov replied that no agreement unfavorable to Russia existed between Russia and Britain in regard to the Dardanelles. At the same meeting of the Duma, M. Popadanov reported that the Russian General Janushkievitsh confiscated in Erzeroum all property of the Armenians and that more than 40,000 Armenians were killed by the Russians.

The German papers, during the last few days, published despatches from Holland about the measures taken by the Dutch Government and the excitement aroused by them, without commenting on these reports. In the Monday reviews, the meaning and importance of these events was freely discussed, the tone, in all cases, being absolutely calm.

All newspapers agree that the real causes of the Dutch measures are unknown, but that most certainly they are not directed against Germany. The papers, in this connection, appreciate the strict neutrality which the Dutch Government has maintained from the beginning of the war.

Thus, the Berliner Tageblatt says: "The Dutch nation has, in all the past, held politics and trade separate as strictly as hardly any other nation has done. The Dutch have held their trade aloof from sympathies and antipathies alike and have always maintained this principle against any encroachments."

In the excellent book which was published by the Newspapermen's Association, on the occasion of Queen Wilhelmina's coronation, it was said that the Dutch were the middlemen in the trade and transporting of goods from one country to another and did not even for a moment interrupt the maritime traffic during and in spite of the war with Spain. It was never imagined that a state of war must by necessity cause an interruption of the enemy's country for war and trade always seemed to the Dutch two different things.

Up to April 4, the instalments paid on the fourth German war loan reached the amount of 5,705,000,000 Marks. Up to March 31, the special loan banks were drawn upon for a total of 4,118,000,000 Marks for the purposes of the war loan. The total loans conceded by them during the week preceding March 31 rose from 1,949,000,000 Marks to 2,192,000,000 Marks.

The Reichsbank publishes the following weekly statement:

	Million Marks	Against last week
Gold reserve	2,460	† 0.513
Commercial papers and treasury bills	8,112	† 2,214
Circulation of bank notes	6,988	† 614
Deposits	4,357	† 1,654

The changes are mostly influenced by the requirements of the end of the first quarter of the year. The increase of the deposits is most remarkable, as being largely connected with the preparations for payment of war loan instalments.

In the Courts

The question of costs was decided in the British Appeal Court yesterday in the case of the Crown versus the B. A. T. Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, Crown Advocate, appeared for the Crown and Mr. W. B. Kennett for the B. A. T.

The Chief Judge:—We heard all that counsel proposed to address us upon this matter yesterday, I think, and the case has been put in the list this morning in order that we may give our opinion on the only question that is still outstanding, namely, the question of costs. The report of the Provincial Court has been before us in the meantime and we are of opinion that as regards the costs of the appeal the Crown is entitled to its costs up to the date of the abandonment of the appeal.

As regards the costs of the special case there has been no argument; we have made no order; and we propose to make no order as to costs. I think, however, that before parting with the case, we should take notice of what was indicated to us by Mr. Kennett yesterday, as being in his mind with reference to the award as to costs and though we do not think that we are entitled to interfere with the usual order which should follow in this case, I think it is our duty to refer to what was said by the judge in the court below who heard the case and who had the correspondence before him.

He said: "On the other hand, Mr. Christian—who was the representative of the company in Tsinanfu—undoubtedly received instructions reiterated in the plainest and strongest language, that he was on no account to trade with the enemy and there is no doubt that this breach of the regulations took place without the knowledge and against the most earnest wishes of the directors and high officers of the company. I was very much impressed by three letters of instructions from Mr. Thomas, Mr. Cobbs and Mr. Bassett, who, as it happens, are all three American citizens.

"These showed that the company desired that any pecuniary sacrifice or any sacrifice of business should be made, not merely to comply with the regulations against trading with the enemy, but also to conform to the wishes of the British consular authorities even where no actual breach of the laws was concerned."

In his report, Mr. Pratt confirms that finding and I think it is due to the company and to those in whose hands the management of the affairs of the company is, that the court should intimate publicly its appreciation of the way in which they appear to have conducted or wished to have conducted their business in Tsinanfu.

A MILITARY TRAGEDY

Nagasaki, April 2.—On Thursday evening, at Osaka, the dead bodies of two young military officers—a lieutenant and a sub-lieutenant—were found lying side by side in a house at Osaka. Both had been stabbed in the breast and a dagger with which it is believed the crime was committed was near the bodies. The police theory is that the senior officer stabbed the other and then committed suicide. Nothing was found to explain the tragedy. It is stated that the officers were intimate friends.

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and they have pleasure in announcing further that they will afford all Cadillac owners free service.
Shanghai, April 2, 1916.

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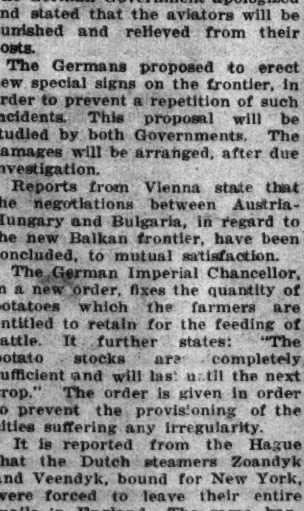

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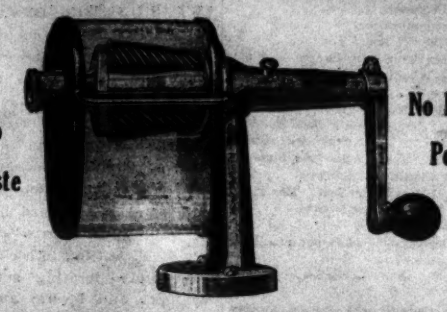

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Managing Editor.

WEATHER

Depression to the north of China. Strong south-east to south-west winds north of Wenchow; variable breezes further south.

SHANGHAI, APRIL 7, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

Mr. Ford's Distrust of Democracy

(*New York World*)

IT will probably astonish Henry Ford to be told that he has more faith in the power of money than in the power of democracy; but such is the fact.

Mr. Ford has begun a campaign against national defense in which he is prepared to spend $1,000,000 or more to defeat the Administration's preparedness measures. His campaign is to be conducted through the advertising columns of newspapers and magazines, and its avowed purpose is "to save America from bloodshed and its young men from conscription."

It is Mr. Ford's strange theory that if "this militaristic burden," as he calls the President's national-defense policy, is assumed by the country, "the United States within ten years will be in turmoil, its industries paralyzed, and its men, instead of being at work in peaceful industry, will be dying in the trenches." In other words, Mr. Ford is confident that the American people are not really fit for self-government and are not competent to direct their affairs.

As he sees them, they have so little sense and sanity that if they now strengthen their army and navy, increase their artillery and federalize their National Guard, they will be so infatuated with the payment of taxes for military purposes that they will rush headlong into conscription. And having sold themselves into this military bondage, they will never rest contented until they have plunged themselves into war, ruined their industries and driven themselves into the trenches to die miserably for the sake of dying miserably.

Nothing can save them from this ultimate folly and madness except a liberal expenditure of money on the part of Henry Ford in warning them not to take the first false step. Yet even Mr. Ford is too late. The evil is done. The ruin has begun. We already have a navy, we already have an army, we already have a National Guard. All that the President and Congress purpose to do is to strengthen these branches of the service and make them more adequate for their work if the country is brought face to face with a great international crisis. The President's policy, even from Mr. Ford's point of view, must be innocuous compared with the inherent infamy of having any kind of navy or army or National Guard.

If Mr. Ford believes what he professes to believe, his campaign against preparedness is a half-hearted compromise with the eternal verities. He should appeal to the country to disarm completely, to dismantle the navy, to disband the army and to muster out the National Guard. Otherwise he merely sets up his judgment as to the amount of national defense we should have against the judgment of men who are charged with all the solemn responsibilities of government and with providing for the common defense.

Mr. Ford is a good man and a well-meaning man and a very rich man; but good men and well-meaning men are not necessarily wise men, and rich men know no more about government than poor men, often very much less. The main thing about Mr. Ford's argument is that if it were not backed by the power of the Ford money, nobody in or out of Congress would give it a moment's consideration.

Reduced to its simplest terms, Mr. Ford's campaign against national defense is a campaign to convince the American people that they cannot trust themselves. Mr. Ford's money can tell that to them, but we doubt if Mr. Ford's money can make them believe it.

HOME ENGINEERING

By Frederic J. Haskin

WASHINGTON, D. C. March 2.—There is a woman in a New Jersey town who takes care of a twenty-room house, in addition to a husband and several children, without any assistance—and she doesn't work very hard either. She is a born executive. She takes advantage of all the latest scientific household devices, and she keeps a card index of the house and its contents. She does her laundry by sitting in a chintz-covered chair and operating sundry push-buttons and levers; and if Willie wants his winter cap, he is referred to "C" in the card index.

This woman and her house are of course exceptional, but they are symptomatic of a widespread change. Domestic science has been taught in the schools for a long time, and now the results are appearing in homes to a most gratifying extent. The overworked housekeeper is disappearing from the land. There is very little excuse for her. Capable women everywhere are demonstrating that by the use of system and electricity a housekeeper can do all of her own work and have hours left over.

Housekeeping has become a standard profession taught in the public schools and colleges and by the federal government through the offices of the Department of Agriculture. It is no longer simply the aimless repetition of tradition. The present generation does not bake things a certain way because grandmother used to do it; instead it comes home from cooking school and eyes critically the family cooking. "Gee Ma, don't you know you oughtn't to boil the baby's milk!" is what Mrs. Jones hears from her twelve year old Janie on the East Side; and on the West Side the more prosperous Mrs. Brown is reproved by her daughter in high school for serving two "heavy" vegetables at the same meal.

Cooking is only one phase of the business of housekeeping which is undergoing a reform through the efforts of the scientifically-taught young. In their courses in home economics, the schools are teaching not only dietetics and dressmaking, but the value of artistic decoration and the importance of getting a dollar's worth out of a dollar. In New York City the Speyer School in connection with the Teachers' College of Columbia University has rented an apartment to be used in the practical demonstration of housekeeping for its students, and five hundred dollars has been appropriated to finance the project.

The home economics class was told to consider the problems of an imaginary family by the name of Yorke, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Yorke, the father of Mrs. Yorke, and the three Yorke children—a girl of fourteen, a boy of eight and another girl aged two. The income of the family was $1200. The class was to rent an apartment for them, furnish it, and calculate running expenses.

The teachers took the students to see many apartments and finally brought them to the one that had been selected by the school, pointing out its advantages over the others in the matter of location, light and air. The apartment rented for twenty-seven dollars a month, which they decided was the right amount for the Yorke family to pay when you considered that this price also included heat. Then came the matter of furnishing it, which they figured would cost two hundred dollars. This they counted as the savings of the Yorke family and not as a part of the yearly income. The girls visited the department stores and, supervised by the instructors, selected furniture and materials, the instructors pointing out the various differences between good and bad articles.

Next came the question of light. The school decided to let two students live in the apartment, on condition that they take care of it and help with the work of the other girls, and an appropriation of twenty dollars was set aside to cover the cost of eight months' light. Besides this, twenty dollars was contributed out of the fund for research work in investigating the recreation and amusement advantages of the neighborhood. They wished to ascertain the amount of amusement the Yorke family could obtain on an income of $1200. Thus out of the five hundred dollars appropriated by the college, $216 was spent for the rent of the apartment for eight months; $20 for light; $210 for furnishings; $20 for research, and $34 for incidental expenses incurred for charwomen and janitors' tips.

In disposing of the problems of the Yorke family, the students fitted themselves to meet those of their own homes and by actual experiment and practice learned to keep house. In this connection Dr. Claxton of the Bureau of Education in Washington has recently issued a report in which he says that the "practice house" is as necessary to the equipment of a course in home economics as sewing machines and cooking utensils, and therefore should be an accessory to every public school.

The Department of Agriculture, through its bureau of home economics, is doing a great deal to teach the women of the farm the business principles of scientific housekeeping in connection with its agricultural extension work. Statistics show that there are eight million women working in farm kitchens throughout the country. By a co-operative arrangement with the state agricultural colleges, the department employs country agents who carry the science of home-making to a large percentage of these women, just as the county agricultural experts carry the principles of scientific farming to the men. The government gives a certain appropriation to the project annually, on condition that the state provides a like amount.

The county agent, who must be a woman of scientific training, usually works by the means of clubs, which meet in the school house, town hall or some such place. Here, by the use of the "movable school," including the latest housekeeping equipment, she lectures and gives practical demonstrations in cooking, dressmaking, house furnishing, poultry-raising, canning and preserving.

Sometimes it is very difficult to get the older women interested and the work must be done through the young girls. The county agent, for example, casually visits a certain farm house, ostensibly to see how one of her young pupils is getting on with her dress-making, but really with the intention of getting acquainted with the girl's mother, who is in greater need of education in home economics. During the call, the mother proudly displays a dress she has made without the help of the new system of patterns. Of course, it looks it. The county agent, however, praises her work and the farmer's wife unbends sufficiently to allow the agent to make some suggestions. As can be seen, the position of county agent is one requiring exquisite tact.

"We never criticize the women for the conditions in the home—we praise them for what they have done and then try to help them all we can," explained Dr. A. C. True, Director of the Bureau.

By these measures, the county agent is gradually coming to see the rewards of her labor. Under her influence the home life of the farm is taking on a new aspect. The windows are screened, there is running water in the kitchen, vacuum cleaners are occasionally making their appearance and also electric motors on the sewing and washing machines. The women are subscribing for women's magazines and turning their sitting rooms into replicas of the interior decoration illustrations. Parenthetically, it must be said in favor of the farmers that as a rule they raise no objection to paying for the improvements when the time-and-labor-saving nature of the article is explained. The work of the county agent is only two years old, so that the results have not yet reached any great proportions, but there are now four hundred government agents working among southern farms.

So the home-making industry has received a tremendous impetus all over the country. Women no longer have to do the manufacturing of the country,—the weaving, spinning, tailoring and canning; the delivery wagon, the apartment house and the delicatessen store have relieved them of a great deal of their former occupation. But they still do the spending of the country. They buy the family food and clothes and regulate the family expenses. Hence the necessity for training them in domestic engineering. They must plan the family budget with the same businesslike precision with which a civil engineer buys concrete and steel. The duties of the home have changed, but housekeeping still requires brains and executive ability. The modern woman who goes in for homemaking still has something of a job.

Are British Ministers Looking Ahead?

By Lovat Fraser

The war omens are good. The first shining success of the year has been won by Russia, whose capture of the great Turkish fortress of Erzeroum is as brilliant as it was unexpected.

Enver Pasha, fresh from contriving the assassination of his relative, the Turkish Heir-Apparent, has received a staggering blow. So have the Prussian officers who have seized control of Turkish military policy. Their prestige must be badly shaken, and all their plans for carrying the war still farther into Asia are upset.

The much-advertised attack on Salonica has not developed. The great swoop on the Suez Canal has never been begun, though let it not be thought for a moment that our preparations to defend Egypt were superfluous. The Russians are again across the Dniester in Galicia, and Rumania knows full well that they now absolutely bar the way to Odessa. On the western front the searching German thrusts are being effectively countered. British, French, and Belgians have completed the conquest of Cameroon. Everywhere the outlook is *at the moment* favorable.

But in rejoicing over the Russian triumph at Erzeroum we must not read too much into it. An important bastion on the enemy's great alignment has fallen, but we must never forget that the only way to win this war is to *kill Prussians*. There were very few Prussians in Erzeroum.

* * *

Last year was on the whole a black year for the Allies. Let us hope that this year we shall do better, and that, so far as the efforts of this country are concerned, our Government will do better. The nation has shed its complacency, but the Government have not shed their's. They began the new session badly, and there was hardly a Ministerial speech which was not lame, apologetic, and unsatisfactory. The country is particularly wrathful at the official statements about Zeppelin raids, and so was the House of Commons. It is said that the Ministry narrowly escaped defeat, and that they had the worst fright they have known since the Coalition was formed.

The experience should do them good. The Government require criticism in Parliament, and the suggestion that no man is entitled to criticise unless he is prepared to take their place is thoroughly unsound. The unofficial Opposition is doing excellent work, and deserves support. That few of its members are of front bench rank does not matter in the least, and is probably an advantage. The whole system of government and administration of Japan was revolutionised by thirty-two young men—no more. They held aloft new national ideals, and broke the conceptions of control which were derived from the days of chain-armor. *They were all obscure, "without official rank, devoid of social distinction, and without any conspicuously large share of personal ambition."*

The nation is not satisfied with the way in which the war is being directed. Take the views of two utterly dissimilar men expressed in Parliament last Thursday. Lord Sydenham, a former secretary of the Committee of Imperial Defence, a man of wide military and administrative experience, said in the House of Lords:

> His own experience in some Government matters had been that one had to fight for a necessary improvement through an ascending series of officials, each knowing less than the last, until one reached the deciding authority, who knew nothing at all. (Laughter.) This was euphemistically called "the chain of responsibility." (More laughter.)

But it is no laughting matter. Mr. Houston, a Liverpool shipowner, said in the House of Commons that he hoped the epitaph written on the tomb of the Government would not be, *"This Government was slow and sure—slow to move and sure to be too late."* I share his hope, but with some doubt whether it may not turn out to be a prophecy. The attitude of the official spokesmen of the Government towards such a vital question as our preparedness for air warfare is not reassuring. Mr. Balfour observed on Wednesday, a little helplessly, that in the matter of air warfare we had begun a race aginst an enemy who has had a ten years' start. Have we not, in this and other branches of the war, given the enemy yet another eighteen months' start? And is not the country to some extent to blame, as well as the Government?

* * *

I venture to urge once more that where both the Government and a large proportion of the nation go wrong in their attitude towards German air raids is in their conception of the German purpose. It is widely assumed that the object of the Germans is mere murder, and that they have no definite military object in view, because, so we are told, a definite military object is impossible. The Hide-the-Truth newspapers sedulously propagate this side to suit themselves, and some other journals adopt it because they seem to know no better. It suits the Government to profess that the Zeppelins can achieve no military object, because they can then at once excuse their unpreparedness on the ground that air raids do not matter. The consequence is that we have a chorus of speakers and newspapers great and small, engaged in spreading the entirely misleading theory that Zeppelins can commit murder but are incapable of material military damage.

The Daily Mail has been reprinting the baseless assurances of Mr. Churchill, Brigadier-General Seely, and other Ministers, uttered in pre-war days. May I supplement these extracts with a few examples of the doses of soothing syrup administered to the public within the last ten days on the subject of the alleged military futility of air raids? It does not suffice to remind us of what was said two or three years ago. We want to get prominently on record what is being said now. Here are the samples:

> The only conditions which are thought suitable by the enemy for the making of these attacks are conditions in which the pursuit of a direct military object—such as the bombardment of some point of military importance—is *simply not possible*.—London *Daily Telegraph*, February 17.
>
> The military damage caused by these engines is inconsiderable, and so long as they continue to arrive by night such damage *cannot be serious*. London *Morning Post*, February 15.
>
> When all is said and done, the costly Zeppelin fleet has been a failure down to the present moment.—London *Daily Chronicle*, February 15.
>
> Deplorable as is the loss of innocent lives, the military damage *simply does not count*.—H. Morgan-Browne, in *Westminster Gazette*, February 16.
>
> The Zeppelin has so far been a military failure.—London *Star*, February 17.
>
> From the military point of view the Zeppelin raids are perfectly worthless.—*Spectator*, February 12.
>
> Up to the present, hostile air invasions of England have had no influence whatever on the military conduct of the war.—Lord Kitchener, in the House of Lords, February 17.

We shall see. I repeat that Zeppelins are built for other purposes than to slaughter babies. They may prove ultimately to be the wrong type of aircraft, but if their menace is meanwhile to be neglected on the plea that they can do no military damage we may have a rude awakening before many months are over.

* * *

The Nation reminded us on Saturday that "the author of the inconclusive apology for our failure in airmanship at home is also responsible for the naval policy of the country." It is not surprising that the alternately contemptuous and flippant apologetics with which we are constantly favored by Ministers are tending to arouse anxiety about other branches of our forces. Many are wondering whether the shore control of the Royal Navy is just now as alert, as far-seeing, and as vigorous as it ought to be. German naval activity has suddenly recommenced. I have summarised a few of the recently published statements on this subject, as follows:

> The German armed steamer Moewe, or Ponga, captured the British liner Appam off the north-west coast of Africa on January 15 and sank seven other British steamers.
>
> Three German interned steamers are reported to have escaped from South American ports, the Bahrenfeld from Buenos Aires, the Turpin from Punta Arenas, and the Prince August Wilhelm from Santa Marta. For what purpose?
>
> Four German torpedo-boats stopped the Dutch tank steamer Artemis about fifty miles from the North Foreland on February 2, and one of them torpedoed her.
>
> German destroyers on February 10 encountered four British vessels on the Dogger Bank and sank one of them, the Arabis. The Admiralty state that this herbaceous craft, which the Germans call a cruiser, was engaged in mine-sweeping.
>
> The naval correspondent of *The Daily Mail* stated on February 16 that the Germans have built specially large and fast ocean-going submarines, bigger than most light cruisers. Other experts have recently made similar statements.
>
> Various journals have stated that the Germans have armed their new battleships with 17in. guns. Mr. Balfour said on January 26 that there was "no particular difficulty" in making such guns.
>
> The Zeppelin raid over the Midlands on January 31 was made by a German "naval airship squadron."
>
> A new commander-in-chief has been appointed to the German High Sea Fleet, and his identity has not been disclosed.
>
> The *Army and Navy Gazette* mentioned on Saturday reports that the High Sea Fleet, "or some of the bigger ships," had made cruises outside Heligoland this month.
>
> Mr. Gerard Fiennes stated yesterday that the Germans were once more active in laying mines.

These various items of intelligence seem to indicate that the German Navy is bestirring itself under new direction. There can be no doubt that the German dockyards have not been idle during the last eighteen months. On the other hand, it should also be remembered that Mr. Balfour said on January 26 that every British dockyard was being used to its utmost capacity for new construction or repairs. Lord Crewe confirmed this last Tuesday, when he said that "naval construction has progressed in all its branches to a satisfactory extent." These statements are important, and it is right that they should be noted. But reasons why they require qualification were quoted in the *Observer* yesterday.

* * *

The Royal Navy is our "sure shield," but it is largely dependent upon shore control. We can only hope that it is being more wisely controlled than the air services, but cannot peer behind the veil which rightly obscures its activities. There is quite another aspect of our war organisation which no veil can obscure, a phase of our new preparations which in certain respects is arousing the most intense misgiving. I mean the working of the Derby group system and the application of the Compulsion Act.

Hundreds of people, from Lord Derby downwards, have been writing about the extraordinary system of exemptions which is reducing so sweepingly the total number of recruits expected under the Derby scheme. That does not disturb me very much, for the United States went through much the same experience in the later stages of the Civil War. The principles on which exemptions were granted were very swiftly narrowed in America, and so it will doubtless be here when the need is better realised. What perplexes me is the number of physically useless recruits who appear to be being enrolled.

An officer fresh from the front, who has seen a good deal of trench fighting told me that his experience was that no man was any good in the firing line in this war, at any rate in the ranks, if he was above the age of thirty-five. Other officers have confirmed this view. Yet I am constantly coming across cases in which men with pronounced physical defects, which render them absolutely unfit for active service, have been tentatively accepted for the Army. Some of these are well over thirty-five.

Mr. Massingham on Saturday published a list of cases brought to his notice, which seemed to suggest to him that we are enlisting "a mass of invalid or semi-invalid soldiers." I could double or treble his list without further inquiry. A man nearing forty, medically unfit for active service, goes up to be examined. He is accepted "for home service," given an armlet, and told he "may do for a clerk." Men who have been repeatedly told that they would never be fit for military employ are now taken at once. They swell the totals, but they will be useless for fighting. Some blame the examining doctors, but the whole system seems to require further examination.

I wish Lord Derby, or someone who knows, would explain to us the principles on which enlistment is now being conducted. It may be that there are excellent reasons for the methods adopted. I do not know, but I should like to know. Are we to have an army of clerks and crocks or of fighting men? What proportion of physically unfit clerks does an army corps require? And if there is that "raid on this country" which Lord Derby believes the Navy cannot stop, are we to be largely dependent upon the type of physically defective recruit now being "reserved for home defence"?

Some explanation should be given

(Continued on Page 7)

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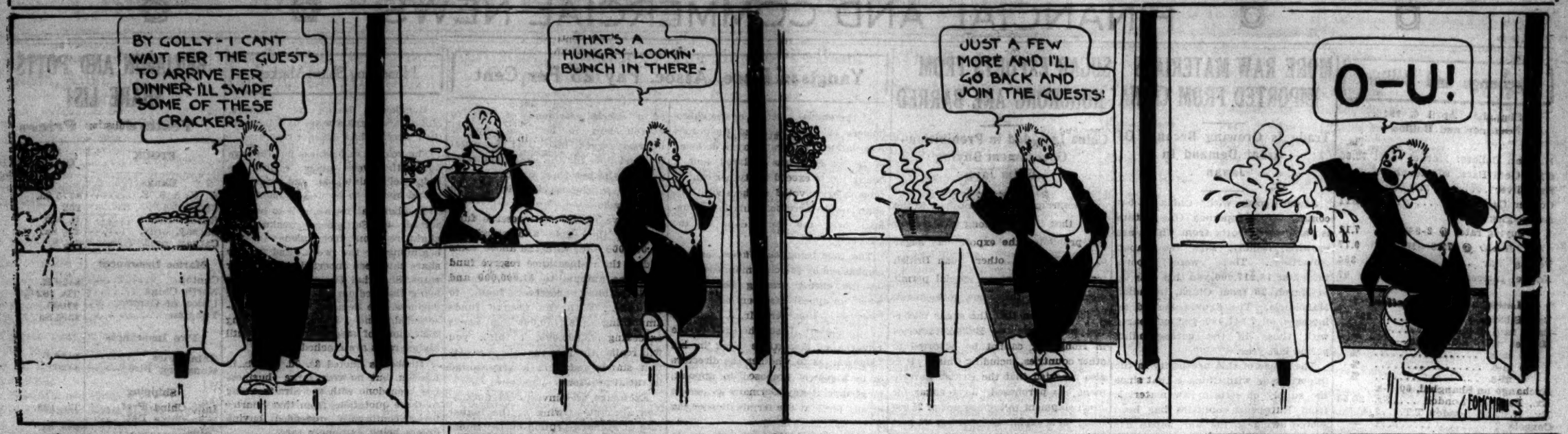
Bringing Up Father — By George McManus


BY GOLLY-I CANT WAIT FER THE GUESTS TO ARRIVE FER DINNER-I'LL SWIPE SOME OF THESE CRACKERS!
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WHC

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — Daily Home Magazine Page — A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Daughter of the Regiment

A pathetic war romance centres round a bright little girl, of some four years, who has just arrivd at Bedford in charge of a sergeant major of the Bedfordshire Regiment. She has spent over six months at the front with the regiment, who have adopted her.

About eight months ago a company of the Bedfordshires was marching along, somewhere in France, for the first line of trenches, when one of them, named Philip Impey, found the child in a ditch by the road side. No one could go back, so they took the girl with them into the trench and made her as comfortable as possible. In a few days she had recovered from the ill-effects of the wet and exposure, and was running up and down the trench(the pet of all the officers and men.

One day a bomb nearly filled in a part of the trench. When he had recovered from the shock, the sergeant major anxiously asked a man to go and see that the child was safe. They had left her asleep in a snug corner, and there she was found still sleeping!

The German trenches were about 150 yards away. One morning to their horror, the men saw the child standing above the trench on the German side. Cries came from the enemy, but they were not hostile this time. The sight of the girl, little more than an infant, touched their sentimental side, and she had offers of chocolate and invitations to go and see them. They did not expose themselves any more than the British. It was through the periscope that they saw the child, and one can imagine them crowding round to get a view of this reminder of home.

Visit to German Trench

After that the girl went over the parapet quite often. She was as safe in that danger zone as if she had been behind the lines. No German offered to harm her, and once she went close up to their first-line trench.

The eight day's trench duty ended; the little daughter of the company was taken back, and was not allowed to go between the lines again. She was taken charge by the company storeman, who had children of his own, and was greatly proud of his skill in dressing and undressing the child and of his strictness about the morning bath.

A month after she was found, the company thought that they ought to give her a name. Philip Impey, who had discovered her, was now dead, and they gave her his surname, with Phyllis as the nearest approach to Philip.

After she had been six months with the company, the sergeant major was wounded and came to a hospital at home. The girl came with him and stayed in hospital, too, the pet of the patients and nurses.

The parentage of the child and how she came to be deserted in a ditch remain a mystery. She is a rosy cheeked child, with light flaxen hair. When found she was well clad, but there was no clue to her identity. One thing is certain—she will be well cared for by the officers and men of the Bedfordshires. (Daily Telegraph.)

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Are British Ministers Looking Ahead?

(Continued from Page 6)

without delay, for this reason: All over the country haggard and anxious gentlemen are going about inviting us to save, to stop waste, and to dine off a baked apple. The Government counter their advice by stopping the importation of fruit, but that is another story. The country thinks it sees evidence of Government waste in many directions, but just now it is specially perturbed about the enlistment of useless recruits. It wants to ask this question very earnestly: *Is not much money being wasted upon recruits who will never be fit to shoulder a rifle on active service?* And are not numbers of men wearing khaki who should be sent back to civil employ?

* * *

I have dealt here with three points which appear to require urgent attention—the possible military menace from Zeppelins, the charactor of the shore contrpl of the Royal Navy, and the enlistment and retention of physically unfit recruits. This is not grumbling, but fair and honest criticism; and of the three questions the naval one is the most important. We can repair, and have in fact repaired, mistakes and shortcomings in our share of the land campaigns; but should there prove to have been any mistakes or shortcomings in our policy at sea we may never be able to repair them.

Sir Arthur Helps, in his life of Pizarro, said that the Spaniards in Peru smote the spinal cord of a people and left them in a death-like paralysis. *The Royal Navy is our spinal cord,* and I wish I were more satisfied about its shore control.

I believe that for us, and for all the Allies, this is the year of destiny. It has begun well for us. The fall of Erzeroum and the completion of the conquest of Cameroon make last week memorable, but they are still events on the outer fringes of the war. They do not touch the western front and the North Sea, where the destinies of the world and of civilization must be decided, perhaps within a few months. The world is being moulded afresh. It rests with ourselves, but still more with our Government, whether we are to emerge from the struggle victorious and free or be thrust under a thraldom which would be worse than the oblivion of national death.

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To two tins BORDENS NATURAL MILK, two cups Sugar and beaten whites of two eggs, add half tin DEL MONTE Peaches; place in freezer and turn steadily until mixture is stiff, then pack and cover closely and let it stand for two hours. A thin slice of peach may be served with each portion.

Connell Bros. Company

AGENTS FOR CHINA

"BLACK & WHITE"

黑白爲司格

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

'PHONE 2021

A GRAND SPIRIT

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 6, 1916.
Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mexican Dollars: Market rate:	72.60
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1911
Sovereigns:	
buying rate, @ 2-9¾ Tls.	7.11
Exch. @ 72.8—Mex. $	9.77
Peking Bar	364
Native Interest	.07

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	29⅜d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London ....Fr.	28.50
Ex., N.Y. on London T.T....$	477
Consols ..... £	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	2-9⅜
London	Demand	2-9⅛
India	T.T.	209¾
Paris	T.T.	397½
Paris	Demand	398
New York	T.T.	66⅝
New York	Demand	66⅞
Hongkong	T.T.	72¼
Japan	T.T.	75
Batavia	T.T.	159

Banks' Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	2-10⅛
London	4 m-s. Docy.	2-10⅛
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	2-11⅛
London	6 m-s. Docy.	2-11⅛
Paris	4 m-s.	417
New York	4 m-s.	69⅛

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR APRIL

£1—Hk. Tls.	6.40
Hk. Tls. 1—Francs	4.41
" " 1—Marks	3.62
Gold $ 1—Hk. Tls.	1.35
Hk. Tls. 1—Yen	1.48
" " 1—Rupees	2.34
" " 1—Roubles	2.29
" " 1—Mex. $	1.50

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange Bank of China (Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.60
Chinese Dollars, 72.575
On Peking, Demand, 105¼
On Tientsin, Demand, 105⅛
On Newchwang, Demand, 81⅛
On Hankow, Demand, 103⅛
On Chungking, Demand, 114½
On Nanchang, Demand, 73½
On Foochow, Demand, 95⅛
On Amoy, Demand, 71⅛
On Swatow, Demand, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, 62⅞
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, 72⅛
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, 87⅝

April 6, 1916.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, April 6, 1916.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
New Eng. Tls. 10.75
Anglo Javas Tls. 14.00
Butes cd. Tls. 2.15
Dominions Tls. 18.00
Samagags Tls. 1.40
Semambus Tls. 2.10
Chempedaks Tls. 17.25
Almas Tls. 17.25

Direct Business Reported
Cathays (Ord) Tls. 2.50
Cathays (Pref) Tls. 6.00
S'hai Dock Tls. 76.50
Butes Tls. 2.15
Consolidated Tls. 4.95
Consolidated Tls. 4.97½
Dominions Tls. 18.00
Yangtsze Ins. $305.00

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, April 6, 1916.
BUSINESS DONE

Official
Butes Tls. 2.15 cash
Amhersts Tls. 2.50 cash
Docks Tls. 79.50 May

Direct
Permatars Tls. 6.80 cash
Repahs Tls. 1.60 cash
Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 2.55 cash
Ziangbes Tls. 8.60 cash
Anglo Dutch Tls. 7.10 cash
Kaipings Tls. 12.50 cash
S'hai Municipals 5½% 1915 Debs. Tls. 96.00 cash

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 20 years.
182 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light, Tel. 1471.

MORE RAW MATERIALS IMPORTED FROM CHINA

Trade Is Growing Because Of Great Demand In Japan

Japan's trade with China is becoming very prosperous. One feature is that the imports from China are growing rapidly, says the Japan Advertiser. There were imports valued at 18,217,000 yen this year up to March 20 from China, including Manchuria. The figures showed an increase of 7,947,000 yen compared with those in the corresponding period last year.

The cause of this prosperity in the import trade with China is that since the supply of certain raw materials from European countries has been scarce owing to the war, Japan has relied upon China for possible substitutes, but it is also due to the fact that as Japan has recently made remarkable progress in chemical and other manufacturing industries, she has wanted more raw materials than ever. The list of the imports from China shows that these are mostly raw materials or half-made goods which Japan has to finish. Following is the list of principal items of import from China and the figures of import in the first two months this year and the same period last year:'

	Jan.-Feb. 1916	Jan.-Feb. 1915
	yen	yen
Cow and buffalo hides	837,475	411,863
Raw and ginned cotton	2,335,806	1,369,173
Hemps & ramie	540,202	244,479
Mineral ores	536,670	22,945
Zinc	378,086	28,831
Quicksilver	123,315	—
Brass and bronze...	1,145,361	—
Antimony and sulphate of antimony	1,190,817	—

Newchwang Market Report

Newchwang, April 3.—Messrs. A. Van Ess and Co. report as follows:—

Eports for the week ended April 1, were:—

Quantity

	pcls
Beancake	122,192
Beans	9,422
Bean Oil	—
Castor Oil	420
Kaoliang	—
	tons
Coal	365

Quotations

	Tls.
Beancake	0.99 per pce.
Beans	3.02 per pcl.
Bean Oil 10.00	"
Castor Oil 13.00	"
Kaoliang 4.00	"

Exchange on Shanghai Tls. 85½; Mex. $1.00—s.c. $1.24.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, April 5.—Today's rubber prices are as follows:—

Plantation, First Latex.
Spot: 3s. 3½d. to 3s. 4¼d. Paid.
July to December delivery: 3s. 2½d. to 3s. 3d. Paid.
Tendency of market: Firmer.

Last Quotation, London, April 4.
Spot: 3s. 4¼d. to 3s. 3½d. Paid
July to Decemoer delivery: 3s. 3¼d. to 3s. 2¼d. Paid.
Tendency of market: Flat owing to lack of demand.
Stocks: 7,465 tons.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

is

A BRITISH COMPANY

with headquarters in Shanghai. You can therefore deal direct with

THE HEAD OFFICE

Assets ..... Tls. 9,324,124.87
Assurances in force ... Tls. 31,711,861.00

For All Life, Endowment and Annuity Rates, apply to the

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI

or any of the Company's Branch Offices throughout Asia.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

SUGAR EXPORTS FROM HONGKONG ARE BARRED

China Included in Prohibition—Government Buying From Java

A telegram has been received to the effect that the Hongkong government has prohibited the export of sugar to destinations other than British territories, except on special permit obtained from the home government. It follows then that the sugar manufactured in the two British factories in Hongkong cannot be exported to other countries, including China. It is also reported that the British government has purchased Java sugar for April shipment to the amount of 25,000 tons. It is explained by an expert that the government purchase of 25,000 tons seems to be rather small and cannot be considered as any serious matter, but since Cuban sugar is now extremely dear, this step of the British government's can be construed as a sign that government is now experiencing a difficulty in obtaining sufficient sugar for the need of the nation. That Formosan sugar has recently been purchased by sugar refineries in Vancouver also points to the fact that the supply of sugar in the British Empire is very short.

The effect of the British measures would inevitably be to enhance the price of Java sugar which has for some time been rather cheap. That the Hongkong sugar cannot be supplied to China is good reason to believe that Formosan sugar will be well bought in that market this year, and these measures are being taken by the Japanese business men interested in the sugar industry as a sign of future activity.

Singapore Rubber Market

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have received the following telegraphic report from their Singapore agent regarding the rubber auction held on the 5th instant:—

No. 1 Smoked Sheet—$179 per picul, equivalent to 3s. 4¾d. in London.

No. 1 Crepe—$180 per picul, equivalent to 3s. 5d. in London.

Market strong, demand is good.

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the traffic return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended April 5, 1916, with figures for the corresponding week last year:—

	1916	1915
Gross Receipts.....	$28,327.35	$24,690.43
Loss by currency depreciation..	7,548.36	6,727.45
Effective Receipts	$20,778.99	$17,962.98
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	28.05	28.83
Car miles run	70,209	60,277
Passengers carried....	1,256,162	1,065,874

Senawang Rubber Estates Final Dividend 20 Per Cent

We are informed by the general managers of the Senawang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd. that, at a meeting of the board of directors held on April 6, 1916, it was decided to recommend at the next annual general meeting of shareholders, to be held on Monday, May 1, 1916, that a final dividend of 20%, equal to one tael per share, be paid for the financial year ended January 31, 1916. Notice of the meeting and of the closing of the transfer books will given in due course.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers,
10, Canton Road, Shanghai.

Yangtsze Insce. Assoc. Pay 25 Per Cent

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Yangtsze Insurance Association, Ltd., yesterday, a dividend of 25 per cent was declared and a bonus, not to exceed thirty per cent of their salaries, voted to the staff. The shareholders were particularly enthusiastic over the work done by the secretary.

The case being *sub judice*, as was emphasised by the chairman, comment on the enemy trading charge, on which an appeal has been lodged, was reserved. However, Mr. J. Ambrose put in a query, based, he said, on the remarks of Magistrate King in his judgment, as to whether the directors or management proposed to appoint, or re-appoint any Germans as agents at any ports at the termination of the war.

The chairman (Mr. John Prentice): I can assure you that the directors never had the intention and never proposed at any time to appoint German agents after the war for any business of the Association.

Mr. Ambrose: I hope you do not think that I suggested that you would do so. I am confident that the management never did intend to appoint German agents.

The applause from the shareholders led the chairman to add: I thank you all for the view you have taken. It is the correct view.

The chairman was supported by Messrs. C. W. Wrightson, B. A. Clarke, A. W. Burkill, W. B. Sutherland (directors) and W. S. Jackson (secretary). There were also present the following shareholders: Messrs. John Liddell, D. W. Crawford, James Ambrose, L. Midwood, D. M. Gubbay, T. A. Clark, W. G. Pirie, King Tze-kong, G. D. Coutts, E. C. Emmett, G. E. Griffin, R. E. Toeg, W. H. Lunt, Daniel Siffert, W. S. Davidson, G. C. Nazer, W. A. C. Platt, J. H. McMichael, A. Brooke Smith, C. R. Burkill, E. M. Oliveira, G. Wuilleumier, E. S. Kadoorie, H. P. Souter, Jeang Pinson, A. L. Anderson, J. C. Dyer and A. S. Baskett. The shares represented totaled 7,186.

The chairman said:

The report and accounts for the year ended December 31st, 1915, having been in your hands for some time, may, I presume, be taken as read, but before formally proposing the adoption and passing the same, I propose to make a few remarks, as customary on these occasions, on the course of our business since we met last year. It is very gratifying to your directors to be able to present to you what they feel sure you will consider highly satisfactory working accounts and balance sheet.

I will first refer to working account, 1914 and former years and, from the substantial balance of over $1,000,000 at the credit of this account, you will realise that we have come through the underwriting dangers of the first months of the war with a handsome profit. Your directors trust you will approve of and pass the distribution of the balance as recommended in the report, viz:—

	$
To pay a dividend of 25%, equal to $15 per share	180,000.00
To place to credit of re-insurance reserve fund	269,017.14
To place to credit of building reserve fund.	70,000.00
To carry forward a balance of	484,531.92
	1,003,549.06

By adding $269,017.14 to the re-insurance reserve fund and $70,000 to the building reserve fund, it will bring these funds up to $1,000,000 and $150,000 respectively and, after paying a dividend of 25% to shareholders, there will be a balance of $484,531.92 to be carried forward, which we are satisfied will prove to be more than ample to meet all losses and claims attaching to marine and war risk losses appertaining to business done previous to 1915.

Working account, 1915.—The net premia earned during 1915, after deducting all returns and cost of re-insurances, amounts to $3,604,135.88 and the a-c shows a balance at credit of $2,206,320.65 on December 31st last. Both these sums, again, very considerably exceed the Association's previous records. There are, of course, with such a large premium income, numerous and heavy losses to be paid against this balance, but, as far as it is possible to ascertain, so soon after the end of the year, there should be a handsome profit on 1915 underwriting.

Interest account.—The interest and rents received from investments during the year amount to $224,196.12 and, as a further increase from this source of revenue may be expected during the present year, your Directors, after mature consideration, decided to recommend the payment of a special dividend of 10% to shareholders to be paid out of interest earned, instead of the usual 5% and it is for the shareholders to decide whether they approve of the increase in the special dividend on this occasion.

Reserve funds.—The reserve fund remains the same and stands at $1,000,000 and, with the above sums added, the re-insurance reserve fund will also amount to $1,000,000 and the building reserve fund to $130,000. With the reserve funds amounting to $2,150,000 and assets exceeding $5,800,000, I think you will realise the fact that the Association stands today in a very sound financial position.

Exchange and investment fluctuation account.—Owing to the higher rate of exchange ruling on December 31st last, this a-c was debited with $77,814.42, leaving a balance of $120,837.35 and, in the event of exchange going much higher and the silver values of our sterling investments decreasing in consequence, it may be necessary to add to this fund during the present year.

Investments.—A list of the Association's investments in stocks and shares is on the table, should any shareholder desire to see it. You will note from the accounts that the Association has invested about $266,000 in war loans.

In these hazardous times, it is most desirable that a substantial sum of money should be available at short notice, in order that we may at all times be in a position to meet any possible contingencies. Your directors, however, are quite prepared to invest further amounts, should circumstances permit, in any further war loans which may be floated.

Expenses.—At our annual meeting last year, I said I was pleased to be able to tell you that our expenses had been reduced to 12.73% of the premium income, but I am more pleased to be able to inform you, this year, that our expenses have been still further reduced to 8.75%, or a reduction of near 33-1-3%, as compared with the previous year, which, I feel sure, you will consider most satisfactory.

Staff.—Your directors wish to record their high appreciation of the work done by the staff during the year. As you are aware, it has been very much reduced by many of the members having volunteered and joined the army. Special thanks are due to our secretary, Mr. Jackson, for the remarkably good result of the year's working and we fully realise his great services during the year. I shall have much pleasure in proposing later on a bonus to him and the staff.

Long before we meet in this room for the annual general meeting next year, I hope this terrible war will have ended in the manner we all feel sure it will end and that the members of our staff will have returned to their respective posts unharmed and none the worse for the trying experiences they are going through. We have given them all leave of absence, on full pay, less their regimental pay, which will, no doubt, meet with your approval, as it did last year.

There is one other subject I must refer to before resuming my seat and that is to inform you that we have appealed against the decision given in the police court last month against the Association and we expect the appeal will be heard shortly. The case being *sub judice*, I am, of course, precluded from making any comments, but I think there can be no harm in my expressing the hope that the decision of the Higher Court will be in favor of the Association.

I will now propose the first resolution, which is as follows:—"That the report of the directors and the statement of accounts for the year ended December 31st, 1915, as presented, be accepted and passed." Seconded by Mr. Wrightson and carried.

Other resolutions carried were that a dividend of 25 per cent be declared; that Mr. Sutherland be elected a director and Messrs. Prentice, Wrightson, B. A. Clarke and A. W. Burkill re-elected; that Messrs. G. H. and N. Thomson be re-elected auditors and that the secretary and staff be paid a bonus on their salaries, the amount to be left to the discretion of the board, but not to exceed 30 per cent.

March Rubber Outputs

Messrs. Wm. Martin and Co., General Agents of The See Kee Rubber Estates Ltd., inform us that the estimated out-put of dry rubber for the month of March was 5,717 pounds.

The March output of dry rubber from the Ulobri Rubber Co., Ltd. was 2,524 lbs.

Messrs. Meyer and Measor, Secretaries and General Managers of the Kota Bahroe Rubber Estates, Ltd. inform us that the output of dry rubber for the past month from the above estate was 30,063 lbs.

Hongkong Share Market

Hongkong, March 24: Messrs. Moxon and Taylor write as follows in their weekly share market report:—

The volume of business put through during the week under review has been well maintained, and prices all round appear to be well supported.

In Shanghai, owing, it is to be presumed, to Settlement weakness, a slight reaction took place in the beginning of the week, and a few share have been imported at the lower rates, Shanghai Docks in particular being the medium of a fairly large business, the demand being still unsatisfied, and Shanghai showing indications of stopping supplies until higher rates are reached.

Rubber is quoted 3s. 7d. per lb. in London, but no very large business has been done with the Straits owing to share quotations from that quarter being continually one-sided buying orders being extremely rare.

Banks.—Hongkong Banks continue to offer at $790.

Marine Insurances.—Unions have had a sharp rise with business reported at $1005. Cantons are in demand at $420, North Chinas at Tls. 180, and Yangtszes at $300.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires following in the wake of Unions, have advanced to $168 buyers for cash, and Hongkong Fires are a quiet market with a small business passing at $420.

Shipping.—Douglases. Business has been reported at $134, and at the close the quotation is at selling rate of $133. Preferred Indos have been a strong market, and after a large business at $47 are in demand at slightly over this rate. Deferred have fluctuated within very narrow limits, business having been done between $131 and $132, the forward rates offering being considerably in advance of this rate. Star Ferries are wanted at $39½, probably $40 would be paid. Steamboats which closed last week at $18½, following on various rumours affecting the future prospects of the Company, had a sharp advance to $24 business done for cash. Waterboats mark time round about $15½.

Refineries—China Sugars are wanted at the advanced rate of $146 with business unofficially reported at higher rates forward. Luzons are offering at $43 for cash with a small business reported at slightly under this rate.

Oils and Mining.—Langkats are easier at Tls. 37½, at which they close buyers. Raubs are quiet at $3.20. Ural Caspians are offering at 35s. 0d. Tronohs after business at 37s. 0d. are offering at 36-6. Shells have been transacted at 98s. 0d. with practically no variation during the work.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves are a quiet market at last week's rate $71. Hongkong Docks have continued their sensational rise, and at the close are quoted $123½ for cash with $127 done for May. Shanghai Docks have been the medium of a fairly large business, closing with an unsatisfied demand at Tls. 68. Hongkew Wharves at Tls. 90 and New Engineerings at Tls. 10¼ are still quoted at last week's rate.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Central Estates are offering at $99 and Hongkong Lands at $104, probably lower rates would be accepted. Hongkong Hotels have come to business at $112½ to a small extent. Humphreys Estates have advanced to a buying rate of $6.85. West Points have been the medium of a fair business at $88. Kowloon Lands are quite at $37¾ unchanged from last week.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos have buyers at Tls. 145 and Shanghai Cottons at Tls. 93. Kung Yiks receded to Tls. 13 on Wednesday, but have recovered, and are now quoted Tls. 13½ buyers. Yangtszepoos could be placed at Tls. 6¼.

Electric Companies.—Hongkong Electrics are in steady demand at $45. Hongkong Trams are wanted at $5.90. China Lights and Powers are offering at $4.60 with a fairly steady demand at slightly under this rate.

The Hongkong Tramways Co., Ltd. Approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 18th March, 1916 is as follows:—

	Per week	Ten week
This year	$11,005	$138,379
Last year.....	9,800	121,871
Increase	1,205	16,508
Decrease	—	—

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos at $10¼, China Providents at $9.30. Watsons at $7. Peak Trams (old) at $10 and (new) at 85 cents are steady but featureless. Dairy Farms at $32 and Ropes at $39 are consistently in demand. Cements have steered a very erratic course during the week, the rate rising as high as $10.70, closing at $10.50.

Company Reports.—The following companies have published their annual reports, of which we give the chief items below.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. 1914 Account.—This account shows a net profit on working of $344,549.16.

This sum, subject to the approval of shareholders, it is proposed to deal with as follows:—

Dividend of $27 per share ..$216,000.00	
Addition to Reinsurance Fund.	128,549.16
	$344,549.16

1915 Account.—The balance at credit of this account is $505,936.73.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	$775 Sa.
Chartered	£52
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.	2½ Sa.
Cathay, pref.	6½ S.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$420 B.
North China	Tls. 182½.
Union of Canton	$1005.
Yangtsze	$305 Sa.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$168 B.
Hongkong Fire	$420.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref. ...	Tls. 128.
Indo-China Def.	
"Shell"	98s. Sa.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 16½.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 50½ Sa.
Kochien	Tls. 22 S.
Mining	
Kalping	Tls. 12½.
Oriental Cons.	37s. 6d
Philippine	Tls. 3 S.
Raub	Tls. 3.20.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$123½.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 76 Sa.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 10¾ Sa.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 86 S.
Hongkong Wharf ...	$71½.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land..	Tls. 102½ B.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 103 B.
Wei-hai-wei Land ...	Tls. 3
Central Stores	$8½ B.
China Realty (ord.).	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.)..	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 140.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 112½.
International	Tls. 75½.
International Pref. .	Tls. 76.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 70
Soy Chee	Tls. 41 S.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 90 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 13½ B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 106.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Bry ..	$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	Tls. 146 B.
Green Island	$10.40 B.
Langkats	Tls. 36½ Sa.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra ...	Tls. 127½ B.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	$19 S.
Llewellyn	$60.
Lane, Crawford	$100
Moutrie	$38.
Watson	$7 B.
Weeks	$19.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 17½ Sa.
Amherst	Tls. 2 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 14¼ Sa.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 7¼ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 50.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 2½ S.
Bukit Toh Alang ...	Tls. 7 B.
Bute	Tls. 2.15 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 2.45 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 17 B.
Cheng	Tls. 5 S.
Consolidated	Tls. 5 B.
Dominion	Tls. 18.15 Sa.
Gula Kalumpong ...	Tls. 11¾ xd.Sa.
Java Consolidated ..	Tls. 25 S.
Kamunting	Tls. 11 B.
Kapala	Tls. 1½.
Kapayang	Tls. 32 B.
Karan	Tls. 18½ B.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 14½ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 22½.
Padang	Tls. 20.
Pengkalan Durian ..	Tls. 13¾ Sa.
Permata	Tls. 7¼.
Repah	Tls. 1.60 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 1.40 B.
Seekee	Tls. 10¾ B.
Semambu	Tls. 2.10.
Senawang	Tls. 24 Sa.
Shanghai Klebang ..	Tls. 1.55.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7½ Sa.
S'hai Malay-Pref. ..	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang ...	Tls. 2.60 Sa.
Sungala	Tls. 3 Sa.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 15½ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 8.35 B.
S'hai Kelantan	Tls. 1¼ B.
Taiping	Tls. 3.70.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 13½ B.
Tebong	Tls. 24.
Ulobri	Tls. 2.60
Ziangbe	Tls. 8¾.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber..	Tls. 100.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 18.
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams ...	Tls. 95 S.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 32 S.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury ..	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone.....	Tls. 96½.
S'hai Waterworks ..	Tls. 245 B.

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Yunkee Road

Telephone No. 398

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for April 5 was 158 tons."

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Geschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Peking
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kulala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Shanghai
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping
Haiphong	Medan	(F.M.S.)
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-China

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves ..... „ 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Pondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARADIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .....Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000
Reserve Fund 22,000,000
Kpg. Tls.
Capital contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64 Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
BERLIN: Messrs. Mendelsohn & Co.
HAMBURG: Messrs. M. M. Warburg & Co.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Changchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
Chefoo	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Dalny (Dairen)	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.

Paid-up Capital $200,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch:
31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up .....U.S. $3,250,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits .....U.S. 4,210,000
U.S. $7,460,000

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the World.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.

1-A, Klukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital .....Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
IN FRANCE: Societe Generals pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
IN LONDON: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed .....Yen $48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... „ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 20,400,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dalny	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

March 10, 1916.

The Mercanti'e Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

Bankers:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,
Acting Manager.

7, Nanking Road.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Glds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)
Reserve Fund—
Glds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head Office: Peking
Authorized Capital ...$20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital .. 14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000.00
Liabilities $10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner On Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tales and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Tales of Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
YUSHU CHEN, Sub-Manager.

$671.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.		
Atreus		Feb. 3
Atsuta Maru		Feb. 7
City of Colombo		Jan. 22
Demodocus		Mar. 18
Denbigh Hall		Apr. 5
Eumaeus		Mar. 20
Glenstrae		Mar. 11
Helenus		Feb. 2
Hitachi Maru		Feb. 20
Iyo Maru		Mar. 5
Kanagawa Maru		Apr. 2
Kansas		Feb. 6
Kitano Maru		Apr. 2
Knight Companion		Feb. 21
Machaon		Apr. 2
Miyazaki Maru		Mar. 22
Nore		Mar. 26
Pingsuey		Mar. 1
Prostesilaus		Mar. 2
Suwa Maru		Jan. 23
Tydeus		Jan. 16
Waimana		Feb. 18
For Marseilles, etc.		
Amazone		Mar. 23
Atlantique		Mar. 5
Brisbane River		Mar. 25
Polynesien		Mar. 29
For Bombay		
Malta**		Apr. 3
Nankin**		Mar. 5
Novara**		Mar. 20
For Vancouver, etc.		
Canada Maru		Mar. 9
Empress of Russia		Mar. 25
Hazel Dollar		Mar. 4
Kamakura Maru		Feb. 27
Kosoku Maru		Feb. 29
Manila Maru		Apr. 4
Shimpo Maru		Feb. 26
Tamba Maru		Mar. 12
Yokohama Maru		Mar. 20
For New York		
City of Baroda		Mar. 6
Indra		Feb. 7
Indrashamba		Mar. 17
St. Patrick		Feb. 27
Skipton Castle		Jan. 22
Tuscan Prince		Jan. 26
For San Francisco, etc.		
Robert Dollar		Feb. 25
Shinyo Maru		Mar. 17

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

	Sailed	*Due
FROM LONDON, ETC.		
Cyclops	Mar. 11	May 1
Gleniffer	Feb. 10	Apr. 10
Hirano Maru	Feb. 2	Apr. 7
Idomeneus	Mar. 25	May 15
Kamo Maru	Mar. 11	May. 15
Kashima Maru		Apr. 30
Katori Maru	Mar. 25	May. 15
Kashgar	Mar. 4	Apr. 19
Laomedon	Dec. 18	Apr. 12
Lycaon	Mar. 11	May 1
Mentor	Feb. 24	Apr. 10
Mongara	Apr. 29	June. 12
Monmouthshire	Dec. 5	Apr. 27
Merionethshire	Feb. 22	Apr. 17
Nellore	Apr. 15	May. 29
Namur**	Mar. 4	Apr. 17
Novara**	Apr. 1	May 11
Ningchow	Feb. 19	Apr. 17
Nankin**	Mar. 18	Apr. 27
Nyanza	Apr. 15	May 29
Oanfa	Feb. 17	Apr. 16
Peleus	Mar. 18	May 8
Pyrrhus	Feb. 25	Apr. 23
Rhesus	Dec. 26	Apr. 10
Teucer	Jan. 29	Apr. 12
FROM MARSEILLES		
Porthos	Mar. 29	Apr. 20
FROM CAUCUTTA		
Japan	Mar. 25	Apr. 11
FROM SYDNEY		
Eastern	Mar. 15	Apr. 12
FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.		
Aki Maru	Apr. 4	May 2
Empress of Asia		Apr. 21
Empress of Russia		May 20
Kamakura Maru		May 2
Monteagle	Mar. 18	Apr. 28
Shidzuoka Maru	Mar. 17	Apr. 13
Tamba Maru	Apr. 18	May 16
FROM NEW YORK		
City of Agra	Jan. 15	Apr. 15
City of Bombay	Feb. 29	Apr. 30
City of Bristol	Nov. 25	Apr. 20
City of Lincoln	Feb. 31	Apr. 25
Eurybates	Mar. 2	May 10
Eurypylus		Apr. 15
Floridian		May 20
Indradeo	Jan. 17	Apr. 14
Indrawadi	Jan. 19	Apr. 10
Lincluden	Dec. 25	Apr. 12
Netherby Hall		Apr. 16
Royal Prince	Jan. 10	Apr. 10
FROM CHRISTIANIA		
Artremis	Mar. 7	May 10
Bandon	Feb. 25	Apr. 30
Ceylon	Feb. 7	Apr. 12
Sumatra	Jan. 8	Apr. 8
Yeddo	Feb. 11	Apr. 7
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.		
Bessie Dollar		May 18
Canada Maru	Apr. 13	May 10
China	Mar. 17	Apr. 6
Mexico Maru	Mar. 23	May 19
Tacoma Maru	May 4	May 28
Tenyo Maru	Mar. 25	May 9
Persia Maru	Mar. 15	Apr. 12
Panama Maru	Jan. 7	Apr. 16

* Due date is approximate.
** Transhipment from Colombo.

AMUSEMENTS

THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme for April 7th, 8th and 9th

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!

"Under The Tricolour"
Pathe's Military Drama of unusual power, IN THREE REELS

PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE
Depicting latest War Incidents

"DARIO, THE MIDGET HERCULES"
Extraordinary Exercises performed by the smallest Hercules in the World.

"THE LEAP FROM THE WATER TOWER"
Hazards of Helen Series.

"MURPHY'S I. O. U."
Keystone Comedy.

"BUNNY'S LITTLE BROTHER"
A delightful Vitagraph Comedy In Two Parts.

VICTORIA THEATRE

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!
FRIDAY, April 7th
The Final Episode of
"THE MASTER KEY"
ALSO
"THE FATAL THREE"
Nordisk Drama in 3 parts and new Keystone Comedies

Last 4 Nights
OF
MISS HELEN GALARDI

Commencing Tuesday, April 11th
THE THREE DELROYS
Comedy Fire Jugglers

OLYMPIC THEATRE

FRIDAY, April 7th

New Programme
SHOWING
"THE MASTER KEY"
AND
Other New Pictures

You can 'phone your WANT AD. now.—Tel. 1432.

LYCEUM THEATRE
SHANGHAI

Coming Coming
For a Short Season only
The New Bandman Opera and Comedy Co.
Under the Direction of Maurice E. Bandman

The Season's Repertoire will consist of the following latest London Successes:

"TONIGHT'S THE NIGHT"
From The Gaiety Theatre
"THE CINEMA STAR"
From The Shaftesbury Theatre
"BETTY"
From Daly's Theatre
"THE ONLY GIRL"
From The Apollo Theatre
"CRUMPY"
Mr. Cyril Maude's Great Masterpiece
"THE MAN WHO STAYED AT HOME"
From The Royalty Theatre
"POTASH & PERLMUTTER"
From The Queen's Theatre
"OH! I SAY!"
James Welch's Greatest Success
"THE WHIRL OF THE TOWN"
London's Popular Revue

Look out for further Particulars re opening date and order of plays, which will appear in due course.

Prices of Admission.....$3, 2 & 1

IN AID OF
BELGIAN WAR RELIEF
LYCEUM THEATRE
Cinderella. A Fairy Tale
Grand Gala Performance,
WEDNESDAY,
April 12, 9 p. m.
Booking at Moutrie's.

9329

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads
PROGRAMME
For Friday, Saturday and Sunday the 7th, 8th & 9th April, 1916

The Famous Drama, in Three Parts
"COUNT DE MONTE CHRISTO"

Also a very Amusing Keystone Comedy, called
"NEIGHBOURS"
and Two other Interesting Comedies and Dramas.

Dress Circle Seats.....30 Cents.
Matinee, As Usual, Sunday Afternoon

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

Date	Time	Destination.	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
FOR AMERICA AND CANADA						
Apr. 8	5.00	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	Hopecraft	C. P. O. S.
" 9	5.00*	Seattle	Sado Maru	Jap.	Asakawa	N. Y. K.
" 15	...	New York	Netherby Hall	Br.	Jinks	S. Tomes
" 21	P.M.	Frisco, Japan, Honolulu	China	Am	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
" 21	P.M.	Tacoma	Hawaii Maru	Jap.	Saitow	A. T. Co.
" 22	5.00*	Seattle	Awa Maru	Jap.	Horri	N. Y. K.
" 28	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	Hailey	C. P. O. S.
May 1	noon	Seattle	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	Tozawa	N. Y. K.
" 5		San Francisco etc.	Bessie Dollar	Br.	Abernethy	Dollar Co.
" 9	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Togo	A. T. Co.
" 10	P.M.	Tacoma	Mexico Maru	Jap.	Kobayashi	A T Co
" 31	noon	Seattle	Aki Maru	Jap.	Noma	N Y K
" 30	..	San Francisco	Floridian	Br.		Dodwell
June 4	noon	Seattle	Tamba Maru	Jap.	Nagasuye	N Y K
" 13	noon	Seattle	Yokohama M.	Jap.	Shinobe	N Y K
" 16	P.M.	Frisco, Japan, Honolulu	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
Sept. 1	P.M.	San Francisco etc.	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
FOR JAPAN PORTS						
Apr 7	P.M.	Nagasaki, etc.	Poltava	Rus	Heikel	Ros. V. F.
" 8	P.M	Nagasaki, Moji	Empress of Japan	Br.	Hopcraft	C P O S
" 8	12.30	Kobe, Yokohama	Hirano Maru	Jap.	Fraser	N. Y. K.
" 8	2.00	Nagasaki, Moji	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	Yasuhara	N. Y. K.
" 11	5.00*	Nagasaki Moji	Yawata Maru	Jap.	Kusano	N. Y. K.
" 21	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Empress of Asia	Br.	Robinson	C. P. O. S.
" 28	noon	Kobe, Yokohama	Porthos	Fr.	Laurial	Cie M M
FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.						
Apr 8	D.L.	London via Cape	Teiresias	Br.	Beale	B. & S.
" 17		Marseilles, London	Nagoya	Br.	Garwood	P. & O.
" 19	10.30*	London via Cape	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	Irisawa	N. Y. K.
" 26	D.L.	London via Cape	Nelcus	Br.	Maclean	B. & S.
" 30	8.30*	London via Cape	Hirano Maru	Jap.	Fraser	N. Y. K.
May 1	..	Marseilles, London	Namur	Br.	Collyer	P. & O.
" 1	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Teucer	Br.	Yarwood	B. & S.
" 4		London via Cape	Katori Maru	Jap.	Kon	N. Y. K.
" 10	P.M.	Marseilles	Porthos	Fr.	Laurial	Cie M M
" 10	P.M.	London via Ports	Glenifter	Br.	McGregor	Glen Line
" 15		Marseilles, London	Nankin	Br.	Manley	P. & O.
" 24	P.M.	Marseilles etc.,	Cordillere	Fr.	Magee	Cie M. M.
" 29	..	Marseilles, London	Novara	Br.	Heslington	P. & O.
June 7	P.M.	Marseilles etc.,	Andre Lebon	Fr.	Vallat	Cie M M
" 21	P.M.	Marseilles etc.,	Atlantique	Fr.	Charbonnel	Cie. M. M.
FOR SOUTHERN PORTS						
Apr 7	D.L.	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Kwongsang	Br.	Bichard	J. M. & Co.
" 7	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
" 7	A.M.	Amoy	Anping	Chi.	Paramore	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 7	D.L.	Wuhu, Canton	Kwangse	Br.	Parkus	B. & S.
" 8		Takao, Formosa	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	Yamaga	N. Y. K.
" 9	P.M.	Hongkong	Persia Maru	Jap.	Hashimoto	A T Co
" 9	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	Tuebben	B. & S.
" 9	P.M.	Hongkong	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
" 11	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br.	Eedy	B. & S.
" 13	P.M.	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	Hailey	C. P. O. S.
" 13	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	Williams	B. & S.
" 16	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	Gibbs	B. & S.
FOR NORTHERN PORTS						
Apr 7	1 30	Dairy	Kobe Maru	Jap.	Yajima	S. M. R.
" 7	P.M.	Vladivostock	Poltava	Rus	Heikel	R. V. F.
" 7	D.L.	Tientsin	Kwangping	Br.	Anderson	K. M. A.
" 8	10.00*	W.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	Harris	S. & S.
" 8	A.M.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinfung	Chi.	Hamblin	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 9	D.L.	W.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Kingsing	Br.	Meyrick	B. & S.
" 11	7.00*	Dairy	Takaki Maru	Jap.	Katoh	S. M. R.
" 11	8.00	W.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Shengking	Fr.	McIntosh	B. & S.
" 11	D.L.	Newchwang	Yochow	Br.	Somme	B. & S.
" 13	0.00*	W.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Shuntien	Br.	N'combe	B. & S.
" 16	D.L.	Antung	Chekiang	Br.	Cowan	B. & S.
" 16	P.M.	Vladivostock	Glenifter	Br.	McGregor	Glen Line
FOR RIVER PORTS						
Apr 7	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	Ikeda	N. Y. K.
" 7	M.N.	do	Tsekwo	Br.	Phillip	J. M. & Co.
" 7	M.N.	do	Laonyi	Br.	Frazier	B. & S.
" 7	M.N.	do	Tehhsing	Br.	King	Geddes
" 8	M.N.	do	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	Yasaki	N. K. K.
" 8	M.N.	do	Kinling	Br.	Newcomb	B. & S.
" 9	M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	Conley	C.M.S.N.Co
" 10	M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	Wade	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 10	M.N.	do	Tales Maru	Jap.	Inwood	N. K. K.
" 11	M.N.	do	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	Takano	N. K. K.
" 11	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	Carnaghan	B. & S.
" 11	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	Christie	B. & S.
" 12	M.N.	do	Nganking	Br.	Wavell	B. & S.
" 12	M.N.	do	Kiangtoo	Chi.	Malcolm	C.M.S.N.Co
" 13	M.N.	do	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	Kurikawa	N. K. K.
" 14	M.N.	do	Tachang Maru	Jap.	Hosokawa	N. K. K.
" 14	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	Pickard	B. & S.
" 15	M.N.	do	Siangyang M.	Jap.	Scott	N. K. K.
" 16	M.N.	do	Tachi Maru	Jap.	Matsumoto	N. K. K.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight D.L.—Daylight

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Apr 6	Ningpo	Kiangtoon	2012	Chi.	Glen	C.M.S.N.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Apr 6	Swatow	Toonan	1537	Chi.	Mackie	C.M.S.N.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Apr 6	Japan	Nichiren Maru	1341	Jap.	Suzuki	Furukawa C	
Apr 6	Japan	Take Maru	760	Jap.	Okara	M. B. K.	
Apr 6	Dairy	Kobe Maru	2877	Jap.	Yajima	S. M. R.	W W
Apr 6	Hongkong	Chenan	2200	Br.	Tuebben	B. & S.	W T W
Apr 6	Japan	Teiresias	4822	Br.	Beale	B. & S.	
Apr 6	Hankow	Nanyang Maru	2225	Jap.	Kusakari	N. K. K.	
Apr 6	Hankow	Tehhsing	9851	Br.	King	Geddes	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Apr 6	Hankow, etc.	Fatung	1590	Br.	Jomi'ville	B. & S.
" 6	Hankow, etc.	Siangyang M	2078	Jap.	Scott	N K K
" 6	Foochow	Hainchi	2711	Chi.	Wilks	C.M.S.N Co.
" 6	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	1536	Br.	Meathrel	B & S
" 6	Chinnanpo	Nikko Maru	1260	Jap.	Murakawa	S. S.
" 6	Ningpo, Wenchow	Kwangchi	1205	Chi.	Langster	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 6	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	1590	Chi.	Lindstrom	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 6	Chefoo, Antung	Chungking	311	Br.	Monkman	B. & S.
" 6	Lungkow, Tientsin	Haiyu	1629	Chi.	Richards	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 6	Hongkong	Awa Maru	3696	Jap.	Hori	N. Y. K.
" 6	Newchwang	Hunan	1143	Fr.	Macdonald	B. & S.
" 6	Japan	Kumano Maru	3154	Jap.	Yawamoto	N Y K
" 6	Kobe	Namsang	4035	Br.	Gilroy	J. M. & Co.
" 6	Ningpo	Kiangtoon	2012	Chi.	Glen	C.M.S.N.Co.

Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Apr 6	Swatow	Wosang	1127	Br.	Smith	J. M. & Co.
" 6	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Kwongsang	2283	Br.	Bichard	J. M. & Co.
" 6	Tsingtao, Dairen	Kobe Maru	2877	Jap.	Yajima	S. M. R.
" 6	Hankow, etc.,	Kutwo	1923	Br.	Gibb	J. M. & Co
" 6	Hankow, etc.,	Tachi Maru	1285	Jap.	Matsumoto	N. K. K.
" 6	Hongkong, Canton	Toonan	942	Chi.	Mackie	C.M.S.N.Co
" 6	Amoy	Anping	1159	Chi.	Paramore	C.M.S.N.Co

Men-of-War In Port

Station	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
BII	Apr. 3	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am cru.	9215	20	500	Day
BNB	Dec. 2(	Nagasaki	Cincinnati	Am cru.	3213	17	313	Fewel
P&OBI	Oct. 31	Yangtse	Helena	Am g-b.	1897	12	207	Brotherton
YTPDW	Mar. 21	Cruise	Samar	Am g-b.	200	2	50	King

**Flagship, Far Eastern Squadron, Admiral A. H. Winterhalter in command.

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tafoo Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Friday, April 7, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3526

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Nanyang Maru, Captain S. Yasaki, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, April 8, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

AMOY.—The Str. Anping, Capt. R. G. Paramore, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

TKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain S. Yamaga, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Saturday the 8th instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 475.

HONGKONG.—The str. Persia Maru, Capt. K. Hashimoto, will leave on Sunday, April 9. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to the American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangping will be despatched on April 7. For Freight or Passage apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Hsinfung, Capt. F. H. Hamblin, will leave on Saturday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Chiyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Capt. E. Bent, will leave on Tuesday, April 11. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to the American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Chiyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Capt. E. Bent, will leave on Tuesday, April 11. Passengers booked to all points in America and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to the American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Irene left Amoy for Wenchow and Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung left Foochow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Kinling left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Anhui left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Tientsin for Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Weihaiwei, Chefoo, and Shanghai yesterday.

The Swedish East Asiatic Co.'s s.s. Yeddo is expected to arrive at the Shanghai and Honkew Co.'s Hongkew Wharf today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchang left Tientsin for Hongkong and Canton yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The P. and O. s.s. Karmala, with the outward mail of March 23, arrived at Port Said on the 3rd instant.

The P. and O. s.s. Sardinia which left Shanghai on February 7, arrived in London on the 3rd instant.

The P. and O. s.s. Medina which connected at Colombo with the P. and O. s.s. Namur, leaving Shanghai on February 20, arrived in London on the 3rd instant.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd. s.s. Empress of Japan sailed from Hongkong at 1.30 p.m. on Wednesday and is due at Woosung at 5 a.m. tomorrow. The tender Alexandra with inward-bound passengers and mails should reach the Customs jetty about 9 a.m. This steamer will be despatched from Woosung for Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Vancouver, B.C. on the same day and the tender Alexandra will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. to convey passengers and mails on board.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Eurypylus (Late Indiakuala) left Singapore for Shanghai (direct) on the 5th instant.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlsen	Carlowitz	U S A
Apr 4	Ch'wangtao	Astrachan	1511	Rus.	Grosberg	K M A	10 p.
Apr 5	Chefoo	Anping	1159	Chi.	Paramore	C.M.S.N.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4284	Aus.	Tricovich	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Apr 1		Brodliffe		Fr.			B X
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3869	Aus	Tarabuchia	Aus. Lloyd	C M E W
Mar 23	Hankow	Chienchang	889	Chi.	Kyle	F S N Co	N.S.C.W.
Apr 5	Japan	Chikugo Maru	446	Jap.	Atamatsu	N. Y. K.	N.Y.K.W.
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2557	Ger.	Voerbeek	H. D. & Co.	U S A
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	Hense	H. D. & Co	10 p.
Apr 1	Yangtsze	Foochow	1994	Br.	Owen	B. & S.	C.N.C.W.
Apr 1	Amoy	Feiching	1980	Chi.	Baines	C.M.S.N.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Apr 5	Chefoo	Fengtien	1073	Br.	Harris	S. & S.	C N C W
Feb 4	Singapore	Islami	1608	Fr.	Watson	Moller & Co	Y T P D
Apr 1	Formosa	Keelung Maru	963	Jap.	Narahashi	N K K	L P D L W
Apr 2	Japan	Kumi Maru	2422	Jap.	Chiba	A. T. Co.	O S K Y W.
Apr 5	Dairy	Kohoku Maru	1611	Jap.	Yamaga	N K K	OSKYW
Apr 5	Hankow	Kutwo	1227	Br.	Gibb	J. M. & Co.	S H W
Apr 5	Swatow	Kwongsang	1428	Br.	Bichard	J. M. & Co.	S H W
Apr 5	C'wangtao	Kwangping	1235	Br.	Anderson	K. M. A.	K.M.A.W.
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Ratke	Melchers	N G L B I
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Lehmann	Melchers	N G L B I
Mar 29	Hankow	Meifoo	406	Am.	Lyons	3. Oil Co.	S O C W
Apr 4	Hongkong	Nelcus	4230	Br.	Maclean	B. & S.	H W Y K
Jan 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	Peterson	G. N. T. Co.	8 p.
Apr 5	V'divostock	Poltava	1922	Rus.	Heikel	R. V. F.	9 P
Mar 25	Ningpo	Robert Poizat	747	Am.	Aldequer	Poizat	O W S B
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	Artelt	H. A. L.	Int. D. W.
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	6446	Aus.	Martinolich	Aus. Lloyd	B VIII
Dec 16	Yangtse	Shuhun	495	Chi.	Ching	S N Co	KNDW
Feb 1	Dairy	Shanghai	270	Jap.	Hudson	Moller & Co	Y T P D
Mar 27	Cruise	Store Nordiske	659	Dan	Christiansen	G.N.T.Co.	8 p
Apr 4	Dairy	Sakaki Maru	754	Jap.	Kushida	S. S.	Y T P D W
Mar 29	Hankow	Tachi Maru	1285	Jap.	Matsumoto	N. K. K.	L.P.D.W.
Apr 4	Hankow	Tafoo Maru	2355	Jap.	Ikeda	N. K. K.	L P D W
Apr 4	Hakodadi	Tellus	4381	Nor	Berg	Wallem & Co	Int D
Mar 18	C'wangtao	Vestfold	1172	Nor.	Bestelsen	K. M. A.	Y T P D
Apr 5	Swatow	Woosang	1127	Br.	Smith	J. M. & Co.	S H W
Mar 22	Hankow	Yungshin	1468	Chi.	Jones	N. S. N. Co	Y T P D W
Apr 1	Hankow	Yohyang Maru	1987	Jap.	Takeshita	N. K. K.	N.Y.K.W.

The C.M. s.s. China, having been delayed out at sea, will not reach Shanghai till tomorrow, the 8th instant, instead of yesterday as previously stated. The s.s. China carries the U.S. Mails.

The C.M. s.s. Poochi left Wenchow for Ningpo and Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Feiching left Chefoo for Newchwang on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kiangsing left Tsingtao for Shanghai at 6 a.m. on Wednesday.

The N.Y.K. European Line s.s. Hirano Maru, with mails left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday, and may be expected to arrive at the Wayside Wharf, today at about 2 p.m. This steamer will be despatched for Japan on Saturday, April 8th.

The N.Y.K. American Line s.s. Sado Maru, with mails left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday, and may be expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. Buoy today at about 5 p.m. The tender carrying up passengers and mails is expected to arrive at the Customs jetty about 6 p.m. This steamer will be despatched for Victoria, B.C. and Seattle on Sunday, April 9th.

VARIOUS STEAMSHIP SERVICES

Japan-Europe: The outward cargoes consist mainly of ammunition and general cargo. With the abnormal rise of matches in Europe, Japanese manufactures are being shipped briskly to France, Italy, and other European countries. Iron and general cargo form the principal return cargoes.

Bombay: There is an ample amount of cargo destined to South China and India on outward trips.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha has employed seven vessels, four on time and 3 on trip-charter, exclusively as Bombay cotton carriers to Japan, but they still fall short of the requirements. Some of the P. and O. steamers are also engaged in the above line of trade.

Australian: Cement, coal, matches, etc., are counted among the chief exports from Japan whilst lead, tin, and other mineral products, wool, leather, etc., among the chief imports to Japan.

North America: Some cargoes destined to the Orient from New York have to be shipped, via the Cape of Good Hope, owing to the blocking of the Panama Canal. Others are carried overland to American Pacific ports, whence to be shipped to Dairen, China ports, Vladivostok, etc., subject to transhipment at Kobe and Yokohama.

New York: The prolonged close of Panama Canal to navigation, coupled with dearth of available vessels, has caused a marked congestion of goods mostly destined to Oriental ports amounting to 3,000,000 at New York. Consequently, the rates have risen abnormally, those on petroleum and iron having been quoted at G.$2.60 per case and 210s. per ton respectively.

C. P. O. S. LTD.

Homeward Sailings Canada, U.S., Europe.

(Subject to Change)

Empress of Japan....	Apr.	8
Empress of Asia	,,	21
Monteagle	,,	28
Empress of Russia ..	May	19
Empress of Japan....	June	3
Empress of Asia	,,	16
Monteagle	July	1
Empress of Russia ..	,,	14
Empress of Japan....	July	29
Empress of Asia	Aug.	11
Empress of Russia ..	Sept.	9

For further information, apply to

Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

Corner Peking & Yuen-ming-yuen Roads

Telephone 1668

T.K.K.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

Imperial Japanese and U.S. Mail Line.

To San Francisco from Shanghai by Semi-Tropical Route, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	May	9
,, "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	June	3
,, "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July	21
,, "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Aug.	18

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S. "PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Apr.	28
,, "NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	May	23
,, "PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	July.	11
,, "NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Aug.	8
,, "PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Sept.	26

From Nagasaki to Manila

S.S. "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July	2
,, "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July	30
,, "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept.	16

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.

THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING issued to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports, and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru," and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.

Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.

RETURN PORTION of round trip Trans-Pacific passage of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., from Vancouver to Shanghai will be honored by this Company to San Francisco, or vice versa.

For further information, rates of passage money and freight, apply to

THE AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, *Agents.*

Telephone No. 3229. 53, Szechuen Road.

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Will accept cargo for San Francisco, San Pedro, Seattle, Tacoma. Portland and Vancouver.

Through Bills of Lading issued to the principal cities of the United States and Canada.

For further information as to freight rates, apply to

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Telephone 2331.

CHINA MAIL S.S. Co. Ltd

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S.S. CHINA

(AMERICAN REGISTRY

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

APRIL 21, JUNE 26, SEPT. 1.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG

APRIL 9. JUNE 12 AUG. 18

G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT

'PHONE 4773. FIRST FLOOR, UNION BLDG

Business and Official Notices

Tennis Balls 1916.

Messrs. Boyes, Bassett & Co. are shortly to receive a large stock of tennis balls.

Price $9.00 per doz.

No extra postage to Outports. Orders now received.

35 NANKING ROAD.
Tel. No. 1922.

9267

Naamlooze Vennootschap Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, Tandjong Poora, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Saturday, 29th April, 1916.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.

Shanghai, 28th February, 1916.

8883

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Our Representative Calls on Request.

CHESTER, COWEN & Co.
1a, Jinkee Road. Tel. 3449.

Special Announcement

THE undersigned for several years has been engaged in investigating and manufacturing the best chloride of lime (used particularly for purifying water) and has earned a reputation far and wide. Recently it has been learned that some shameless persons have taken our name, disguising their inferior quality of goods, and selling to customers under the name of the undersigned. As the matter is of great importance as regards our reputation, the fact is therefore hereby especially announced to both our foreign and Chinese customers. Those who desire to buy from us the best lime, of which we have just received several different kinds, may come to our shop at 599 Nantou, of the native city, in the premises at the rear of the Sin Wu Tai Theatre. (華界十六鋪大街新舞臺後門).

HSEN MIOU COMPANY.
Nantou.
(南市生茂行啓)

9212

Taiping Rubber Estates, Limited (1913)

NOTICE is hereby given to Shareholders of the Taiping Rubber Estates, Limited (1913), that the Third Annual General Meeting will be held at the Palace Hotel on Wednesday, the 19th April, 1916, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 13th to the 19th April, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HOPKINS, DUNN & Co., Ltd.
Agents.

9266

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory,
No. 4 Canton Road

Do You Want Timber?

We have just received a large quantity of timber from California, such as Singapore Hard Wood and Red Wood, Bangkok Teak Squares. All kinds of planks are kept in stock, especially suitable for construction work, for Dock Cos. and Building Contractors.

For Cheapest Prices and Particulars
Apply to
YUEN ZANG LUMBER CO.,
1189, North Soochow Road,
SHANGHAI

9280

NOTICE

CHEMICAL ANALYSES of all kinds done. Address 7, Siccawei Road, or Telephone West 350.

9251-A-7

REMOVAL NOTICE

THE undersigned have moved their offices to the ground floor of the UNION BUILDING, Canton Road.

WESTERN ELECTRIC Co.

9259

Arch Colonel Golf Ball at $1.20 each, $13.80 per doz.
Spalding Midget Ball at $1.25 each, $14.40 per doz
Braid's Special Ball at $1.00 each, $11.00 per doz
Captive Golf Ball at $2.00 each

Walter Dunn & Co.
A133, Szechuen Road,

FOR SALE! CLEARANCE BARGAINS!!
Beginning Saturday, the 1st April
The China Lace Bazaar
Will Close Out at Great Reduction
THEIR LARGE STOCK
OF
HAND MADE ALL KIND LACES
AND
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.
Do not miss this Chance for Bargains.
Remember, one week only
The China Lace Bazaar
1908, BUBBLING WELL ROAD (Nanking Road Bridge-Race Course Corner)

9243

The Charity Organization Committee, appointed by the Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Committee have on their books the following cases seeking employment:—

Accountants.....
Clerks.....
Typists.....
Overseers.....
Stenographers.....
Watchmen.....
Printer.....

Will any firms having situations vacant kindly communicate with

R. B. WOOD,
Secretary

6872

STILL ANOTHER AERIAL RAID OVER GT. BRITAIN

Zeppelin Is Sighted But No Evidence of Damage; New Defence Scheme

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 4.—The War Office announces that a Zeppelin was reported to have crossed the coast of East Anglia, at 2 o'clock this morning and several explosions were heard. Up to the present, no fragments of bombs have been discovered and no casualties or damage reported.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Billings' complaints regarding the air-service, Mr. Tennant, Under-Secretary of State for War, said that, besides the L.15, another Zeppelin was hit off the coast. He knew this from a carbon copy of a wireless sent by the Commander of the Zeppelin, which was picked up on the ground.

Regarding the air defences generally, a defensive machine has been established, which is much larger and wider than is generally known. Great hopes are entertained that they will be able inventually to protect the country more rapidly than has been possible in the past.

Mr. Tennant stated that it was impossible to be certain who was responsible for felling the Zeppelin L. 15. Several hits are believed to have been made by different batteries.

The new London defences had been very successful and more than one attack had been driven off the Metropolis without the inhabitants being aware of it.

BALDWIN URGES FORCING WILSON TO TAKE ACTION

Old Friend of President, Who Was on Sussex, Applies Dictum of Washington

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 5.—Professor Baldwin, who was a passenger on the cross-Channel steamer Sussex and is an old friend of President Wilson, in a very strong condemnation of the President's policy, urges Americans to force the President to action. He says, in Washington's words, that they are at the moment when they will save or lose their reputation.

Peking, April 3.—The following telegram from Petrograd, dated April 1, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation:—

On March 30, at 8 a.m., the Russo-French hospital-ship Portugalia, which was near Ofa, off the eastern Anatolian coast, where she had been sent to receive wounded, was attacked and sunk by a German submarine. After the firing of the second torpedo, which struck the engine-room, the ship sank in less than a minute.

A steam launch and boats, which were following the ship, saved eleven sisters out of 26. Count Tatischeff, chief of the Red Cross, Dr. Pankrishev, Dr. Tihmoneva, the head sister (Baroness Meyendorff) and fourteen Sisters of Mercy were drowned, fifty men of the Russian crew and medical assistants and 29 men of the French crew sharing the same fate. There were on board 273 persons, of whom 158 were saved.

The steamer Portugalia was acknowledged by the Turkish Government as a hospital-ship and was painted according to requirements. The attack took place in broad daylight and the submarine sailed round the ship and then fired point-blank.

This German outrage, useless from a military point of view, is deserving of the greatest condemnation. It proves once more that, with an enemy who wantonly sets at naught the laws of God and humanity, peace is impossible till he has been exterminated.

Make Haul of $3,000 In Lloyd Rd. Robbery

Householders Terrorized With Pistols and Knives, But No-One Injured

In spite of the fact that one of the profession had been killed the night before, armed robbers paid their regular evening visit to the Settlement last night. This time the bandits escaped with a haul of unusual magnitude.

About 7 o'clock when dusk had scarcely fallen and the streets were crowded, a band of men entered a Chinese house in Lloyd Road. Two of them had revolvers and two others knives. They terrorized the inmates and secured money and jewelry worth $3,000. All of them escaped. No shots were fired and no-one was injured.

KING GUIDES ASQUITH ROUND ITALIAN FRONT

First Hand Knowledge Strengthens Premier's Conviction Of Allies' Victory

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, April 5.—Mr. Asquith lunched on Monday with the King of Italy, who afterwards conducted him to various points of the front. The tour continued yesterday morning, still under the guidance of the King. Everywhere, Mr. Asquith received a most enthusiastic reception. He left in the afternoon. General Cadorna and General Porro accompanied him to the station.

Mr. Asquith has returned from the front. He received an ovation on his arrival today. In a message to the Italian press, paying a tribute to the incomparable bravery and tenacity of the magnificent Italian army, which was struggling with glory and success against almost insurmountable difficulties, he declared that he was more than ever convinced of the final victory of Italy and her allies.

It is officially announced that General Zupelli, Minister of War, has resigned to go to the front. General Morrone succeeds him.

PROMOTE BRITISH HEIR

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 4.—Prince Edward of Wales is gazetted a captain in the Grenadier Guards and Staff-Captain to headquarter units.

IVANOFF IS RETIRED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, April 4.—General Ivanoff, commanding the armies on the south-western frontier, has been retired.

EGYPT RUPEES TEMPORARY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 4.—In the House of Commons, today, it was stated that the introduction of the rupee to Egypt was merely temporary.

NEW TYPHUS SERUM

Reuter's Service

Paris, April 4.—A serum against eruptive typhus has been discovered by Dr. Nicole, Director of the Pasteur Institute at Tunis. Nineteen cases have been successfully treated.

JAPAN REFUSES CHINA SALT REVENUE SURPLUS

Withholds $1,000,000 Though Other Powers Hand Their Money Over

Reuter's Service

Peking, April 6.—The Japanese have recently been opposing handing over to the Chinese Government the surplus of the salt revenue, which is usually handed over every few months by the quintuple banks, upon the authorisation of the directors of the salt inspectorate. On the 4th, the latter authorised the release of approximately $5,500,000.

At a meeting of the group of bankers, last Tuesday, the British, French, Russian and German members agreed to comply, but the representative of the Yokohama Specie Bank said that he could not agree without instructions from a higher authority. These have now been received and, in accordance with them, the Yokohama Specie Bank will withhold the amount deposited with it, amounting to approximately $1,000,000.

The step is regarded as being very serious, but the Japanese assert that it is taken owing to the critical situation in China endangering the salt and Customs revenues. It is understood that the other banks are handing over their amounts, in accordance with the loan agreement.

Obituary

Sir John Gorst

Reuter's Service

London, April 4.—The death is announced of the Rt. Hon. Sir John Gorst.

Field Marshal Brownlow

Reuter's Service

London, April 4.—The death is announced of Field Marshal Sir Charles Brownlow.

NEW WAR MEDAL

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 5.—A Royal Warrant institutes a new silver medal, entitled the Military Medal, to be awarded to non-commissioned officers and men for individual or associated acts of bravery, on the recommendation of a Commander-in-Chief in the field. The inscription on the reverse side is: "For bravery in the field."

REPULSE AUSTRIANS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, April 4.—The official communique issued today reported: There were intense artillery duels between Lagarina Valley and Sugana Valley and north-west of Gorizia. Small Austrian attacks at Monte Cristallo and Monte Nero were repulsed.

A number of attempted air-raids were repulsed. An Italian aeroplane bombed Gorizia, causing a fire.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles			Mail 102	Mail 4
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking	arr.	8.44	18.55
11.25	19.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.08	15.58
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	5.08	15.58
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	Mond. & Thursd. 4.55	15.45

Mail 102	Mail 2				Mail 1	Mail 101
Sund. & Wed.	Fridays					
9.35	0.01	0	dep. Mukden	arr.	21.00	19.27
Mond. & Thursd.						
4.45	18.27		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	1 25	1.25
4.55	18.34	434	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	1.10 Thursd.	1.10 Tuesd. & Saturd.
5.03	18.41		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	1.01	1.01

Local 8	Mail 3				Mail 4	Local 6
7.30	12.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	15.32	19.56
7.40	12.40	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	15.02	19.26
11.48	16.30	78	dep. Tsangchow	dep.	11.57	15.23
15.12	19.38	149	dep. Tochow	dep.	9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41		arr. Tsinanfu	dep.	6.30	9.00
		221				
7						8
7.30	23.01		dep. Tsinanfu	arr.	6.10	17.42
10.09	1.28	266	dep. Taianfu	dep.	3 56	15.12
12.30	3.49	319	arr. Yenchowfu	dep.	1.04	12.41
12.45	3.59		dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	0.54	12.26
15.36	6.55	378	dep. Lincheng	dep.	22.46	10.02
17.46	9.03		arr. Hsuchowfu	dep.	19.35	7.40
		421				
9						10
6.00	9.23		dep. Hsuchowfu	arr.	19.15	20.50
11.30	18.18	523	arr. Pengpu	dep.	14.52	15.25
11.50	13.28		dep. Pengpu	arr.	14.42	14.18
18.02	17.07	671	dep. Chuchow	dep.	11.11	8.51
19.53	18.23	6 2	arr. Pukow	dep.	9.45	6.50

Exp.	Exp.				Exp.	Fast
			dep. Nanking Pukow Ferry	Shanghai arr.	7.05	
23.00	23.00	0	dep. Nanking	Nanking dep.	7.00	15.04
7.00	7.00	193	arr. Shanghai	Line dep.	23.00	7.35

Yenchowfu-Taianfu Branch Line						Lincheng-Tsaochuang Branch Line					
8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.30	dep. Lincheng	arr.	6.08	14.32
9.48	15.03	arr. Taianfu	dep.	6.15	10.45	12.28	18.38	arr. Tsaochuang	dep.	7.00	18.20

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,
Tientsin, November 1915. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking To Shanghai—Down**

STATIONS.	1 Fast R	3 Local	5 2 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	1.35		9.00	10.10	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nan'siang..	8.02		9.31	10.56	1.29	4.05	6.00	
Kunshan	8.51		10.33	11.52		4.54	7.09	
SOOCHOW .. arr.	9.10		11.34	12.48	2.37	5.49	8.05	1.00
SOOCHOW .. dep.	9.10		11.44		2.45	5.59		1.10
WUSIH .. arr.	10.40		12.58		3.27	7.03		2.09
WUSIH .. dep.	10.50		1.03		3.37	7.08		2.19
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.40		2.05		4.16	8.07		3.14
CHANGCHOW dep.	11.50	6.00	2.13		4.25			3.24
TANYANG .. arr.	12.45	8.00	3.19		5.10			
TANYANG .. dep.	12.48	8.02	3.22		5.11			
CHINKIANG arr.	1.29	8.52	4.14		5.51			5.14
CHINKIANG dep.	1.33	9.02	4.24		5.51			5.24
NANKING .. arr.	3.04	11.00	6.18		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.55

STATIONS.	2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 2 & 4 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nanking Ferry ..dep.	..			8.25	1.30		3.50	11.00
NANKING .. dep.	7.30			10.23	2.37		5.40	0.46
CHINKIANG.. arr.	8.57			10.33	2.47		5.50	1.00
CHINKIANG.. dep.	9.07							
TANYANG .. arr.	9.46			11.24	3.20		6.50	
TANYANG .. dep.	9.49			11.27	3.21		6.53	
CHANGCHOW arr.	10.47			12.48	4.09		8.09	2.53
CHANGCHOW dep.	10.57		7.10	1.05	4.19			3.16
WUSIH .. arr.	11.46		8.14	2.19	4.59			4.11
WUSIH .. dep.	11.56		8.24	2.29	5.09			4.21
SOOCHOW .. arr.	12.57		9.32	3.42	6.24			5.14
SOOCHOW .. dep.	12.57	7.36	9.41	3.52	6.34	2.46		5.24
Kunshan	1.41	8.35	10.40	4.56		3.25		
Nansiang	2.33	9.39	11.50	5.59		4.09		
SHANGHAI NORTH ..arr.	2.56	9.56	12.16	6.27	7.35	4.30		1.00

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects with the Tientsin-Pukow and Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Shanghai to Woosung—Down (Branch Line) **Woosung to Shanghai—Up**

MILES.	STATIONS.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	MILES.	STATIONS.	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.			a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
	SHANGHAI NORTH....dep.	6 20	7.45	10.05	12.15	2.00	3.30	5.25	7.45		WOOSUNG PORTS ....dep.	6.55	8.20	10 45	1.15	2 40	4.10	6.00	8.25
3.46	Kiangwan	6.29	7.54	10.14	12.24	2.09	3 39	5.34	7.54	6.73	Kiangwan	7.17	8.42	11.07	1.37	3.02	4.32	6.22	8.47
10.19	WOOSUNG PORTS ....arr.	6.50	8.15	10.35	12.45	2.30	4.00	5.55	8.15	10.19	SHANGHAI NORTH ....arr.	7.25	8.50	11.15	1 45	3.10	4.40	6.30	8.5.

LIGHT TYPE A.M.
DARK TYPE P.M

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" **ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"**

STATIONS	TIMES 2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Express p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South .....dep.		8.00	8 55	10.15	3.50	4.20
Sung Kiang..... arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.48
Sung Kiang..... dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56
Ka Shai.....		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.30	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56	
Yeh Zah..... arr.	8.24	10.58	12.31	2.59	5.58	
Yeh Zah..... dep.	8.40	11.33	1.17	3.58	6.25	
Chang An	9.38	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09
Hangchow ..... arr.	11.18	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.30	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55					

STATIONS	TIMES 1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Ex-press p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8 20	9.25	3.10	3.50
Hangchow ..... arr.		7.44	8.45	10.58	3.36	4.18
Hangchow ..... dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	3.36	4.28
Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	4.22	5.48
		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.47	6.37
Yeh Zah..... arr.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.55	6.47
Yeh Zah..... dep.		10.09	11.43	2.45	5.22	7.38
Ka Shing ..... arr.						
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.40	10.12	11.55	3.01	5.26	
Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.47	
Sung Kiang..... arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	6.30	
Sung Kiang..... dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	6.32	
Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.35	2.38	6.07	7.15	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU **ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO**

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.25	3.05	6.35
Kon Sheng Hsu .. arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	1.38	3.18	6.48
Kon Sheng Hsu .. dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	1.40	3.19	6.50
Hangchow ..... arr.	8.13	10.48	12.15	1.50	3.29	7.00
Hangchow ..... dep.	8.21				3.46	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.10	

STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.00				5.10	
Hangchow ..... arr.	9.19				5.33	
Hangchow ..... dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.10	5.42	7.35
Kon Sheng Hsu .. arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.20	5.52	7.35
Kon Sheng Hsu .. dep.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.25	5.56	7.39
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	2.38	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

Auctions

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)

Have been favoured with instructions from

THE CONCERNED

To sell within their Salesroom at No. 135-136a, Szechuen Road,

ON

SATURDAY, the 8th inst.

at 2 p.m.

All Substantial & Superior Household Furniture and Effects

also

A Long Line of Sundries.

NOW ON VIEW.

Furnished or Unfurnished Room

TO LET

with

Bathroom & Verandah Attached,

facing south, at

17, Nanking Road

apply to

Frederick Ezra & Co.

2A, KIUKIANG ROAD

5½% Russian Internal Short Termed Loan of 1916

FOR

Rbls. 2,000,000,000

SUBCRIPTION to the above loan will be opened in Russia from the 28th of March till the 5th of May inclusively.

The price of issue is 95%.

The Loan is entirely free of Income Tax and of other taxations.

The Loan is redeemable at par on the 1st February, 1926, Russian style, without option for the Russian Government to convert it at an earlier date.

Coupons are payable in Russia half yearly, on the 1st of February and 1st August, Russian style.

As interest on the above Loan runs from the 1st-14th of February, it must be taken into consideration when subscribing and added to the price of issue.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank in Shanghai and its Branches in China and Japan are ready to accept applications for the above named Loan.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian exchange.

Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and commission.

The Bank is also ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advance against the scrip.

I. JEZIERSKI,
Manager.

9189

Every Single Bottle of Pure, Rich, Creamy Elephant Head Beer has our name on the Label.

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Sole Proprietors.

Henry The Tailor

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai

(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

I acquired the Art of Cutting from an American tailor. I am recommended by some of the best-dressed men in Shanghai.

Riding Breeches a Speciality

6724

FOR SALE

A FIRST-CLASS English VIOLIN, manufactured by the well-known maker BROCH. Mellow tone, excellent for concert work.

Apply to

E. STA. MARIA,
1st Violin, Astor House Hotel Orchestra.

9282

The Kochien Transportation & Tow Boat Co. (1913), Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Annual General Meeting of the Kochien Transportation & Tow Boat Coy. (1913), Limited, will be held at the Palace Hotel, Nos. 1 and 2, Nanking Road, on Monday, the 10th April, 1916, at 4.30 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 3rd to the 10th April, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HOPKINS, DUNN & Co., Ltd.
Agents.

Shanghai, 23rd March, 1916.

9171

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

1284, BROADWAY TELEPHONE No. 1025

YUT SAE CHANG & Co.

Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers

SHANGHAI.

Large Stocks of Engineers,' Architects,' Builders' Supplies, and Bommer Brothers Spring Hinges.

Full line of HARDWARE of every description, at most moderate prices, for up-country missionary stations.

MOTOR? WEST 1090.? ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE Co

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

L.B.A. **Willard** STORAGE BATTERY L.B.A.

We and No Others

are equipped to give expert service on starting and lighting batteries. Ask us for a list of the others and get acquainted with Willard service at the same time. A suggestion might help you.

H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO.

TEL. 2686

Free inspection of any battery at any time

The 9 Days Wonder!

HILL's Summer BAZAAR

offers you for a few days longer the **opportunity** to purchase **New Goods** at **Old Prices**, which means a saving to you of

20% to 60%

Don't delay! Don't Hesitate!

AT 8 NANKING ROAD. Until the 15th APRIL

NOTICE

The 6% Internal Loan of the 4th Year of the Chinese Republic (1915).

The Public are hereby notified that the second payment of the 6% Internal Loan of the 4th Year of the Chinese Republic (1915) will fall due on the 12th of April of this year. The detailed regulations governing the payment of interest of the said loan have been published in the **Government Gazette.** Pamphlets containing these regulations may be obtained on application to the establishments authorised for the payment of interest. The following is a summary of the Regulations.

1. Payment of interest commences on 12th April, 1916.
2. Organs in China authorised to pay interest :—
   (*a.*) All Magistrates' Yamens.
   (*b.*) The Head and Branch Offices of the Bank of China and of the Bank of Communications.
   (*c.*) The reliable agents of the above-mentioned two Banks.

3. Organs in foreign countries authorised to pay interest:—(a.) All Chinese Legations, Chinese Consulates, and all Offices of the Chinese Resident Commissioners. (b.) Branch Offices of the Bank of Communications. In foreign towns where no such branches exist, foreign banks are authorised to pay interest. (c.) All Chinese Chambers of Commerce, Guilds, and Public Organs organised by Chinese.

4. Method of claiming interest. When claiming interest, the bondholder must cut down the matured coupons and present them at any of the above-mentioned organs. The said organs after examining the coupons will then pay the interest and keep the coupons so paid. But holders of $1,000 bonds or $10,000 bonds must not cut down the coupons themselves, as the said Bonds must be examined first by the organs concerned.

The matured coupons can be used as cash in payment of land tax. The interest of the coupons is expressed in term of "big dollar" and if it is required to be converted into taels or copper cash, then the rate of exchange for different districts will be fixed and posted in conspicuous places by the various Financial Bureaux concerned.

The cancelled coupons (No. 1) of each bond must be cut down at the time when the coupon No. 2 is presented for payment in cash or in payment of land tax, and to be handed over for cancellation together with coupon No. 2. The Public are requested to read the detailed regulations governing the payment of interest which are obtainable at any of the authorised organs above-mentioned.

By Order

THE BUREAU OF NATIONAL LOANS

9246

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD.

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day and Night.

Telephone 3809.

KIANGWAN RACES

27th Gymkhana Meeting

22nd and 24th April, 1916

Entries for all events close at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 8th April, 1916, at the Club House, 126, Bubbling Well Road.

THE GYMKHANA DERBY: This Race comes off some time in June, 1916, and the exact date will be announced later. Entry closes on the 8th April, 1916, at the Club House.

Entry forms may be obtained upon application to the Secretary.

By order,
Y. J. CHANG,
Secretary.
International Recreation Club.

9292

The Yangtsze Insurance Association, Limited

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

A DIVIDEND at the rate of Thirty-five per cent, being Twenty-One Dollars per Share, on the Paid-up Capital of the above Association, has been declared payable, in Taels at Exchange 73, at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China or the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai, on and after this date, to Shareholders on Record on the 31st March, 1916.

By Order of the Board of Directors
W. S. JACKSON,
Secretary.

Shanghai, 7th April, 1916.

9330

Shanghai Race Club

SPRING MEETING, 1916.

THE entries for the Spring Race Meeting will close at the Grand Stand at 5 p.m. on Saturday, 8th April, 1916.

Members leaving Entries at the Grand Stand are requested to deposit them in the Box in the Secretary's Office labelled *"Entries for the Shanghai Races."*

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

9301

The Oriental Press

55-56 Avenue Edward VII, take pleasure in announcing the engagement, from April 1st, of Mr. J. L. Cowen, formerly Superintendent of the Methodist Publishing House, as Technical Manager of the Oriental Press.

We venture the hope that, with Mr. Cowen's large experience in the production of good printing at reasonable prices and his wide acquaintance in Shanghai, we can expect an added share of the patronage of the business houses in Shanghai.

We are prepared to undertake any kind of printing, from a label to a book or daily or weekly newspaper.

We have an up to date lithograph plant for the production of calendars, posters, labels, magazine covers, etc.

Stationery printing, steel die cutting and printing, copper plate engraving, designing, etc.

Representative will call on request.

THE ORIENTAL PRESS.

9304

The Shanghai Bon Marche

17 NANKING ROAD.

CLOSING UP BUSINESS SALE.

This establishment will shortly be closed, therefore the whole of the stock must be cleared regardless of cost; great reductions will be made, and goods marked at less than auction prices. Come early and get the best; you will not get this opportunity again.

Sale begins on MONDAY, 3rd April, 1916.

APARTMENTS

TO LET, one large airy room with bathroom and glazed verandah. Centrally situated, very moderate rental. Apply to Box 65, THE CHINA PRESS.

9328-A-9

KOREA, SEOUL: For comfortable, quiet, home-like and inexpensive accommodation, write to Mrs. Chas. Loeber.

9180

TO LET, at 7, Carter Road, excellent furnished bed-sitting rooms, facing south, with bathroom attached. Also well-furnished attic rooms, with or without board. Verandah, garden, telephone, tram station. Terms very moderate.

9080-A-17

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED by young married couple, well-furnished small house or flat. Apply to Box 59, THE CHINA PRESS.

9321-A-8

EDUCATIONAL

EXPERIENCED CHINESE TEACHER, formerly connected with the Nanking Language School, well versed in Chinese classics and methods of instruction, is open to accept two additional students. Apply to Box 19, THE CHINA PRESS.

9234-A-9

PRIVATE TUTORING in English, mathematics and history (beginners and advanced students) by an experienced Chinese, graduate of an American University. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Box 61, THE CHINA PRESS.

9325

VIOLIN LESSONS: $10 a month. Apply to Box 49, THE CHINA PRESS.

9309

WANTED, Italian lessons. Apply to Box 45, THE CHINA PRESS.

9313-A-7

YOUNG LADY would like to teach English to Japanese or Chinese. For particulars, apply to Box 44, THE CHINA PRESS.

9308-A-11

LEARN ENGLISH by the latest and most successful method, taught by certificated English lady teacher. Apply to Box 40, THE CHINA PRESS.

9296-A-9

MEDICAL

MRS. RILZNICK, 65, Szechuen Road, Midwife, with 25 years' experience, is open to attend patients. Best references.

8695

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED LADY typist seeks position in a mercantile office. Please apply to Box 48, THE CHINA PRESS.

9307-A-11

GRADUATE AMERICAN Chemist is open for engagement. Analysis of Chinese commercial products a specialty. Apply to Box 27, THE CHINA PRESS.

9250-A-7

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, experienced interpreter for lawyer's office. Apply to Box 58, THE CHINA PRESS.

9322-A-8

WANTED, foreign nurse for infant, in American family, Antung. References required. Reply, stating age, health and experience, to Box 34, THE CHINA PRESS.

9271-A-11

HELP WANTED, a girl or young lady, preferably one speaking German, to act as a companion to two small American children living near the French Park. Apply to Box 20, THE CHINA PRESS.

9235

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, furnished house, 138 Dixwell Road Extension. 6 rooms, 2 baths, servants' quarters, etc. Apply 3, Quinsan Gardens.

9331

TO LET, for July and August, fully-furnished, six-roomed residence. Western district, tennis court, vegetable garden, etc. Rent Tls. 90. Apply to Box 64, THE CHINA PRESS.

9327-A-9

FINANCIAL

WANTED, loan of $250 for six months; willing to pay $300. Apply to Box 54, THE CHINA PRESS.

9317-A-8

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

9261

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c-o 1-a, Peking Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Exchange and Mart

WANTED, Tls. 9,000 Shanghai Municipal 6 per cent debentures at par; no brokers. Apply to Box 60, THE CHINA PRESS.

9324-A-7

FOR SALE, pair Negretti and Zambra's best field glasses in leather case. Unused. Price $45. Apply to Box 62, THE CHINA PRESS.

9326-A-9

FOR SALE. Genuine alligator suit case, double corners, leather-lined, patent lock, almost new. Price $30. Apply to Box 63, THE CHINA PRESS.

9326-A-9

FOR SALE, thoroughbred fox terrier pups. May be seen by appointment. Apply to Box 55, THE CHINA PRESS.

9319-A-8

FOR SALE, Geyser, Tls. 25; in good order, cost Tls. 75. Apply to Box 56, THE CHINA PRESS.

9322

WANTED, good two or four-cylinder American motor-cycle. Apply to Box 57, THE CHINA PRESS.

9322-A-8

A HOUSE-BOAT, with accommodation for 4 or 5 persons, wanted during Easter holidays. Apply, stating terms, etc., to Box 52, THE CHINA PRESS.

9316-A-5-7-9-11

WANTED, house-boat for the Easter holidays. State terms and particulars to Box 51, THE CHINA PRESS.

9315-A-7

FOR SALE, rubber-tyred brougham, Tls. 150. Apply to Box 26, THE CHINA PRESS.

9253-A-7

FOR SALE, a few Singer Sewing Machines at reasonable prices. Please call P.474, Nanking Road.

9252-A-9

PURCHASING AGENT, experienced and well-connected, will buy for inland and outport residents at best market prices. 5%. Neutral nationality. Apply to Box 46, THE CHINA PRESS.

9305-A-9

FOR SALE, Leghorn chicken eggs for hatching; $2 per setting of thirteen. Apply New Point Hotel; Telephone East 301.

9310